The New-York Times.

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THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Action of Congress in Reference to the Disunion Question.

Appointment of the House Committee of One from Each State.

The Member from Florida does not Wish to Serve.

Eloquent and Patriotic Speech of John Cochrane.

Popular Demonstrations in the Galleries.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

Manifesto from Secretary Floyd on Secession.

Melancholy Condition of the National Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Select Committee on the Perilous Condition of the Country was announced to-day, and will go to work and report each proposition separately, as agreed on, beginning with that of Fugitive Slaves. This, it is believed, will strengthen the conservative party in the Gulf States, and prevent separate secession.

HOUSTON and COBB say their Districts will send thirty of the one hundred delegates to the Alabama Convention, pledged against precipitation. Costa will send three, Mobile four, Green three, and Autagua one, also pledged against it.

The Republicans are alive to the dangers threatening the country. SHERMAN, FOSTER, and other leaders, say they will make every effort to save the Union.

The clerks in the Departments from South Carolina have held a meeting, and discussed the condition of affairs and their future course. They decided to resign on the 17th, and go out in a body. The resignations are prepared. They probably expect to make capital at home by this move, but everybody here laughs at them.

Serious apprehensions are expressed as to the anticipated collision between the Federal and State Government after South Carolina shall have seceded from the Union. It is supposed she will attempt to control and regulate the port of Charleston. The President says in his Message that he will continue to collect the public revenue at that point. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, commanding the port of Charleston, will enable him to do so,—and hence it is believed a collision will be inevitable, soon after the act of secession shall be accomplished.

I have reason to believe this fear is entirely groundless. South Carolina will do nothing hastily which will involve a collision with the Federal authorities. Her first move will be to send Commissioners to Washington to arrange all matters amicably if possible. They will lay before the President the application of their State to be recognized as an independent Government, on condition of paying her proportion of all public liabilities, and to have surrendered to her such public property as may be located within her territorial limits.

This proposition the President will communicate to Congress with a favorable recommendation, and the hope is entertained that Congress will authorize the President to make the surrender, and arrange with that State all the details necessary to avoid collision. Such is the present programme of the parties concerned, and one which members of the Administration believe will be successful and satisfactory.

If Congress should refuse authority to the President to surrender the Government property, he will decline giving it up as long as he can hold it by force, but he has a confident hope that the wisdom of Congress will dictate a policy of peace.

It will also be urged that, by avoiding bloodshed, there would be a hope for a speedy reconstruction of the Confederacy. Blood once spilled, reunion would be hopeless. Such will be the course of events, and the issue, whether bloodless or otherwise, will be in the hands of Congress.

The Special Pacific Railroad Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the President's Message relating to a Pacific Railroad, will meet soon. They will undoubtedly adhere to the old bill recommended last year. This action will depend much upon the course of the Southern States. Should a general secession of the Cotton States take place, no favor will be shown to the Southern route. It is considered an important matter by the Republicans. The Republican members of the Committee are in a majority, and will insist upon the Central route, if no other is agreed to. Should secession take place, the bill will pass, an I the incorporators stand ready to commence at once.

Much trouble has arisen from the inability of the Treasury to meet obligations of a petty character. Some members have been paid only in part; others in full. WASHBURN, of Illinois, attempted to get his money to-day, and was refused. He said he would send the Speaker's certificate to a notary and protest the Treasury. They then paid the full amount, seventeen hundred dollars, to save the Treasury from protest. The same course will be pursued by other members. There is money enough to pay them all. It is reported that partiality has been shown in this matter. The Treasury was never in so bad a condition before. The simplest calls are repudiated. Secretary COBB is not to be found to-day. He either has resigned, or secretes himself to escape annoyance. It is stated to-night that he has resigned, and the statement is contradicted. Both statements are from high sources. The revenue has been greatly diminished by the political excitement and the financial panic. It is several hundred thousand dollars less this week than the last, at a time when it should be greater. Parties holding large claims against the Government other to take pay in Government stocks and securities; but Mr. COBB will not issue any, nor authorize their issue. The finances are growing worse every day. The suspension of the Southern Banks, and the continued political excitement, with the growing conviction that nothing can save the Union, tend greatly to this result, and confidence in the Government is growing less. It is believed that the speedy assembling of the Committee of Thirty-three of the House will contribute much to allay the present feeling, and revive confidence in the business community.

It is reported that the Committee will meet soon, when plans for a compromise will be offered by several members. It is thought that a division will arise between the Republican members of the Committee. It is understood that CORWIN, CAMPBELL, MORSE, KELLOGG and STRATTON, will propose a compromise, which they think will not degrade the Republican Party nor the North, and that the more radical men will differ from them. The extremeists, of both sections will oppose a compromise in the Committee, but the conservatives have a majority, and will report resolutions which, if adopted, cannot fail to allay the present feeling, and restore harmony. Mr. CORWIN is preparing the resolutions, which, if adopted, he thinks will settle all difficulties and save the Union.

Gen. CASS expressed the hope to-day that all would yet be right, though himself, Secretary TOUCEY and the President, are much cast down with the gloomy prospect.

Several Republicans are preparing, and will speak as soon as the electoral votes of the several States are known.

The announcement of Southern merchants, that they will not repudiate their debts, is having a good financial effect here, and acts favorably for them.

The Post-office Department sent out yesterday blanks sufficient to supply the Charleston Postmaster until July next. They were sent in response to his order.

The adjournment of the Senate and House until Monday, it is thought by cautious men, will act favorably to the Union cause, as an exciting discussion will be suspended and time gained.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, declared that peaceable secession is utterly impossible, and out of the question, which substantiates Senator HALE's position.

The Southern Senators will hold a Convention some time this week, and Mr. CRITTENDEN will make, he says, a great and last effort to save the Union.

The House Special Committee seems to satisfy nearly all the Union men. Speaker PENNINGTON is complimented for it.

There is a strong probability that MORRILL's Tariff bill, which will come up in the Senate on Monday, will pass without serious opposition. The Southern Free-trade Senators say they do not care much about it, as their States are bound to go out of the Union.

Senator WADE and other prominent leaders express the opinion that nothing can stop the secession movement, and they believe the Committee of Thirty three will accomplish nothing.

The Committee of Ways and Means will assemble on Monday, and will report a Ten Million Treasury Note bill, and put it through without opposition.

The Territorial Committee will soon take into consideration the best method of settling the pending territorial bills.

Senator IVERSON was severely reproved to-day, personally, by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, DOUGLAS, HUNTER and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, for his ill-advised speech of yesterday.

The day has been unusually calm, and the adjournment until Monday makes all dull to-night.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has written a letter to a friend here, urging calmness, and delay in the secession movement—deprecating it, and urging a reconciliation and continuance in the Union. BONHAM, of South Carolina, declined to appear in the Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and will resign his position on the Committee the first of next week. So he declared to-day.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, says that the secession of Georgia is beyond prevention. A telegram from Mr. STEPHENS to-night reaffirms the same declaration. He gives up all hopes of the Union.

There was an excursion of the Putnam Phalanx to Mount Vernon to-day, with a large company of guests. The grounds were examined, and the band played a dirge, composed by Prof. SCALLA, and dedicated to the Prince of Wales, for which the Prince and President BUCHANAN complimented him, and the Prince requested a copy to take home. The President recommended the playing of it to-day. A prayer was made by Rev. Mr. MOORE, and an Address was delivered by Hon. T. W. STEWART, the Judge Advocate of the Phalanx, which he closed with a most eloquent apostrophe to the spirit of WASHINGTON. It was pronounced by all present to be the most eloquent ever delivered at that place. Following this was read the Ode of Mrs. SIGOURNEY. All listened to it with the deepest silence, every one seeming impressed with the idea that they were standing in the presence of the great departed.

The Putnam Phalanx are having a ball at the Assembly Rooms to-night, complimentary to them. It is a grand affair.

The Putnam Phalanx will be reviewed by the President to-morrow, in front of the White House.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

To-day the Speaker's warrants on the Treasury, in favor of the pay of the members of Congress, were presented and refused for want of funds. They will be formally protested. The Treasury, however, has paid about $200,000 to members since the meeting of Congress.

The adjournment of the House to-day, pending the request of Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, to be excused from service on the Select Committee, was carried by the conservative vote. Had the House remained longer in session, there would probably have been other similar requests from Southern members.

The President sent to the House to-day, a very large mass of documents in response to the resolution at the former session. From a cursory examination of their contents, it is shown that the cost per annum of the African squadron from the year 1843 to 1859, was $781,000. The cost for the present year is estimated at about $850,000, owing to the majority of the vessels employed being war steamers. In the instructions to the flag-officer of the African squadron, the Secretary of the Navy says:

"The United States does not claim the mere hoisting of our flag should give immunity to those who have the right to wear it. Such a pretence would subject it to degradation and dishonor, because it would thus be made a cover for piracy and other crimes of similar atrocity. But her own citizens who rightfully display it are entitled to absolute immunity and protection. You will, therefore, be prompt to prevent the search or detention of vessels of the United States on the high seas in time of peace by the armed vessels of any other Power, and should a vessel of the United States falsely assume the flag of any other nation, it would constitute no protection."

Among the documents from the State Department is a note from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, which the latter, by direction, read to Secretary CASS. It is dated in February last. Lord JOHN RUSSELL says it is his painful duty to call attention to the increasing activity and success of the Slave-trade carried on on the coasts of Africa and Cuba; and that it appears that the number of negroes introduced in Cuba last year was from twenty-two to thirty thousand. Also, that United States capital has been more and more employed in this traffic, the parties sailing under the American flag. He adds:

"The Governments of France, the United States, Portugal and Brazil have coöperated with the Government of Great Britain with a view to put an end to this detestable traffic. The Government of Spain alone has persisted in screening and favoring this trade. The corruption of Spanish officials in Cuba is notorious. They make fortunes there, and then return to Spain to enjoy their ill-got treasure."

In a letter from Secretary CASS to Minister DALLAS, dated March 31, 1860, he says:

"There is much in the conduct of British officers of which this country may justly complain, and certain reports and various occurrences warn us of the necessity of increased vigilance when the safety of vast interests of our citizens upon the ocean is brought in question."

Mr. CASS plainly says that the President has read with surprise and dissatisfaction certain British official representations, which, in the judgment of the Executive Department "are not supported by the facts advanced, nor are they compatible with the respect which is due from one independent nation to another."

It further appears from these documents that the British Government has frequently complained to our own about the increase of the Slave-trade. So Secretary CASS writes to Minister DALLAS in October last to assure Lord JOHN RUSSEL that the Foreign Office has been assured more than once before that certain diplomatic suggestions are as unnecessary as they are unacceptable, and to express the hope that this Government entertains that similar appeals will not again be repeated, for this Government needs not such repeated representations to stimulate its action or to teach it its duty.

New-Orleans mails of the 28th, 29th and 30th of November and Dec. 1, arrived here this afternoon.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

After prayer and the reading of the Journal, Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco praying for the establishment of a daily Overland Mail. Laid over for the present.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be until Monday. Carried.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) according to notice given yesterday, introduced a resolution, that so much of the President's Message as relates to the present agitated and distracted condition of the country, and the grievances of the Slaveholding and the non-Slaveholding States, be referred to a Special Committee of thirteen members, and that said Committee be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation than already within the sphere of Federal authority and duty will be necessary for the protection and security of the property of the United States—if so, to report by bill; and that the said Committee be also instructed to consider and report whether it is deemed expedient to propose an amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as to insure a prompt and full protection to the rights and property of citizens of every State and Territory, and insure the equality of the States, and insure the equal rights of the citizens aforesaid under the Federal Constitution. Laid over for the present.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Carried, and the Senate at 12¼ adjourned.

(NOTE.—Mr. LATHAM's memorial provides for carrying the entire letter mail by Pony Express, and the residue of the mail to be divided between Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and the daily route to run through San José and Placerville. The statistics exhibited show its feasibility.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said it would be remembered that on Tuesday he sought to introduce a resolution concerning the perpetuity of the American Union. Since then he had been called upon by various members, and requested to again present it. He therefore gave notice that he would do so on Monday.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Special Committee appointed at the former session on the Senate bill abolishing the franking privilege, made a report thereon, and proposed certain amendments.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to construe the meaning of the words "minimum price of the public lands."

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) had hoped that such bills would be withheld for the present in order that Congress might consider a measure of more public importance.

Mr. COBB replied he would for that purpose withdraw what he had offered and everything he had left in the shape of bills. But until some conciliatory measure was offered, he would in other respects perform his duty.

Mr. BRANCH—I made no reflection upon the gentleman.

Mr. COBB—I did not so understand you.

Mr. COBB wished to know from Mr. BRANCH what was the meaning of "minimum?"

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order. Minimum is a Latin word, and the business of Congress is required to be conducted in the English language. (Laughter.)

After further proceedings, the bill passed. It provides that the word "minimum" shall be construed according to the Land Graduation act, so as to apply to alternate and reserved sections of land, granted for railroads or other internal improvements, and in favor of actual settlers, and not to mean one dollar and a quarter per acre, as now officially construed.

The Speaker appointed the following Special Committee, under Mr. BOYCE'S resolution, to consider questions connected with the perilous condition of the country:

Ohio	Corwin, Rep., Chairman.
Virginia	Millson, Dem.
Massachusetts	Adams, Rep.
North Carolina	Winslow, Dem.
New York	Humphrey, Rep.
South Carolina	Boyce, Dem.
Pennsylvania	Campbell, Rep.
Georgia	Love, Dem.
Connecticut	Ferry, Rep.
Maryland	Davis, Am.
Rhode Island	Robinson, Rep.
Delaware	Whiteley, Dem.
New Hampshire	Tappan, Rep.
New Jersey	Stratton, Rep.
Kentucky	Bristow, Am.
Vermont	Morrill, Rep.
Tennessee	Nelson, Am.
Indiana	Dunn, Rep.
Louisiana	Taylor, Dem.
Mississippi	Davis, Dem.
Illinois	Kellogg, Rep.
Alabama	Houston, Dem.
Maine	Morse, Rep.
Missouri	Phelps, Dem.
Arkansas	Rust, Dem.
Michigan	Howard, Rep.
Florida	Hawkins, Dem.
Texas	Hamilton, Dem.
Wisconsin	Washburne, Rep.
Iowa	Curtis, Rep.
California	Burch, Dem.
Minnesota	Windain, Rep.
Oregon	Stout, Dem.

The Speaker desired to say that the Parliamentary usage was to name on the Committee the mover of the resolution under which the Committee was ordered to be formed. He had omitted the name of Mr. BUTLER at that gentleman's own request. He had endeavored to appoint the Committee to the best of his judgment and at the earliest period, in view of the importannt business with which the Committee was intrusted.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, (Dem.,) rose and said: Mr. Speaker, for reasons I beg to be excused from serving on the Committee. I ask the House to excuse me for reasons, which are wholly unnecessary for me to repeat here or to recapitulate. I have consulted, Sir, one of the oldest members in the House, whether it is voluntary or not on the part of any member to serve when appointed on a committee. I understand, Sir, that it is an involuntary act on the member's part. In other words, that every member is compelled by the rules of the House to serve on any committee upon which he may be appointed by the Speaker under the rules and orders of the House, and if a member, when so appointed, refuses to serve, he subjects himself to something like a rebuke, or reprimand, on the part of the House. I am not willing to incur that penalty, for so long as I have the honor of being a member of this body I am anxious to conform to all its rules and its discipline. I would feel very unwilling to draw upon myself a rebuke or reprimand, particularly when I consider it might take the nature of moral suasion. I have no desire to call upon myself any rebuke or reprimand of that kind, and I shall, therefore, ask the House, under all the circumstances of the case, that I be excused from serving on this Committee. Even if compelled by the rules of the House, or the recognized customs of it, to serve on the Committee, I shall be but a very unimportant member of it, and certainly not a very efficient one. I know that I cannot bring myself to consent to act with the majority of that Committee. At all events, if I must serve I will be obliged to act with the minority, and to have an independent report of our own. As the object of the Committee is one of unanimity, of peace, and altogether a Union-saving matter, I must say, as I have said before, that I am opposed to anything of that kind. That day has passed. The time of compromise, I repeat, has passed forever.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) rose to address the House. He said: Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of regret to the application made by my friend from Florida, (Mr. HAWKINS,) that he may be excused from serving on this Committee. It has well been said here, Sir, that "the dark shadow of the gray wing of dissolution is spreading and extending over this House and over this country;" and so deep is the gloom under its baneful influence, that hardly any member can be brought to attend to the usual meetings and the ordinary transactions of the House. Men's minds, Sir, have been disturbed now for weeks past, and by this one great and absorbing topic of conversation, that enlists all men's hearts and all judgments, and which demands from every individual, from every citizen, his best efforts and exertions, and evokes his purest emotion and greatest wisdom. Sir, it is most important at this issue that the Republic should command the exertions and best efforts of all her sons; and I believe, Sir, that now, in the midst of a vital crisis as we are, and with impending perils—nay, with danger upon us. It is true that there is no good reason why this House, through the Representatives here assembled of the opinions of the country, should on their prudence and patriotism, excuse my friend from Florida from serving on this Committee. I believe, Sir, that even now, from the everglades of his distant State, men's eyes are directed with solicitous vigilance to the action of their Representatives here, and that they watch with anxiety his proceedings in this hour of doubt and peril; and I am convinced, Sir, that, could their voices reach here, there would be a beseeching appeal heard to their Representative to stand forward at this issue and assume the front of this unprecedented controversy. God grant, Sir, that this Committee may be unanimous. God grant that all their proceedings——

(Here the restrained emotions of the galleries took vent in a general clapping of hands and partial applause.)

Mr. COCHRANE proceeded. God grant that all the actions of the Committee on this great issue may be stamped with that unanimity which patriotism demands from all. But, Sir, if the country is not to be saved—if there be not patriotism in our midst sufficient to command that great result—the time has at length come when it is imperative that the people of the United States should be impressed with the distressful truth. It is due to the benighted regions sitting far from here—the seat of Government in the outer darkness of ignorance and skepticism of peril—it is due to the people in all parts of the country, North and South, that this fact should be sharply defined in their minds, in order that unpardonable ignorance of their effects no longer shall be pleaded in excuse for acts which have led to the verge of the precipitancy—nay, which are toppling us down into the abyss which yawns before us. Sir, if we can have no unanimous result with which to save the country from impending dissolution and the perils which environ us,—if we cannot avert the ruin of disruption,—let us at least know what is the fearful issue upon which this perfect fabric is to be rent asunder. Let us know what demand is made by one section of the country upon the other; and let us feel, Sir, what are the maddening pulsations that agitate while they exhaust the country—what the prospect of returning tranquility, and how we can best apply the requisite remedy to the evils that beset us. Let us, Sir, in truth, be able to answer to the exclamations that come to us from all parts of the land, "Watchman, what of the night?" (Suppressed applause from the visitors' galleries.) Return the happy reply, that through the storm, and beyond the madness which rules the hour, the sentinel reports a harbinger of coming day in yonder Eastern sky—a beam of morning light breaking the gloom, in whose gleam we may see the "Stars and Stripes" still floating secure from yonder Capitol dome. (General and hearty applause throughout the visitors' galleries, and partial applause from members on the floor.)

Mr. GARNETT, (Dem.,) of Virginia—I trust, Mr. Speaker, in considering a matter of such great importance, that the deliberations of this House will be allowed to proceed without interruption, whether from this floor or from the galleries. If not, I will call upon the Chair to check all manifestations or applause from the galleries. Should the interruption be repeated, I will move to have the galleries cleared. (Hissing from the galleries.)

Mr. GARNETT continued, excitedly—I now move, as a matter of self-respect, and as due to the dignity of this House, that the galleries be cleared. (Hissing more general.)

Mr. GARNETT, more excitedly—This is disgraceful, Sir. Those blackguards in the gallery—(hisses)—while violating the rules of the House, insult the dignity which is due to the Representatives of this Confederacy, and I move that they be expelled from the galleries.

Mr. GARNETT, while speaking, pointed to the north gallery, which was full of strangers at the time. On concluding his remarks he was again assailed with a chorus of hisses.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said it was not strange to hear hissing in the House. The same had been heard in Eden.

The Speaker appealed to the people in the galleries to preserve order.

Mr. COCHRANE, resuming—I deprecate, Sir, any interruption to the proceedings on this floor, whether as a testimony of feeling in the galleries, or elsewhere, either of censure or applause. Yet, Sir, an excuse may be found probably in the greatness of the theme that occupies us, and which, in its characteristic qualities, appeals to the emotions and thoughts of all, of every one, however, humble a member he be of this Republic. But, Sir, it is eminently proper, at this time, that order should be observed, that this question should be met and discussed with the gravity and decorum which its known nature demands. That an American Congress, even though in the pangs of dissolution, should throw about it its official robes, and in falling, fall decently and with dignity, if fall it must.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Rep.,) here interrupted Mr. COCHRANE, and appealed to him to desist from discussing exciting topics at such a moment. (Cries of "Go on," from all sides of the House.)

Mr. COCHRANE, resuming, said—I, Sir, had not intended even to allude to those great principles and truths which repose at the base of this question, and which compose the arguments of its discussion. It were unwise and improper to do so, and as to the allusions I have made, I appeal to all who hear me that they were necessary that I might bring to the intelligence, produce to the heart of my friend from Florida, consideration applicable to himself consonant with his own elevated and patriotic nature, and in accord with his generous and patriotic constituency. These, Sir, are considerations, as legitimate, as general and as catholic, as is the great and glorious Republic in which we live. I appeal to him, therefore, Sir, in the name of our common humanity—I appeal to him now in the hour of peril to our common country—I appeal to him by the memories of the past, by the prosperity and the continued existence of that State sovereignty in which he glories—in the name of everything good applicable to all these, I appeal to him to remain on the Committee to which he has been appointed. If, Sir, this appeal should have no effect, I have one further appeal to make to this Congress, representing a common country whose integrity is imperiled, to ask of them, without reflection upon the gentleman from Florida, but in the light of a great duty to be performed, to negative the motion that my friend be excused.

Mr. HAWKINS demanded the previous question on his motion for that purpose.

Mr. MILLSON moved to adjourn.

Mr. CRAWFORD appealed to Mr. MILLSON to withdraw his motion, so that a vote might be taken to see whether Mr. HAWKINS would be forced to serve. He hoped others would ask to be excused from voting.

Mr. HAWKINS declared he was not acting under impulse, but from convictions of twenty years.

Mr. ADRAIN rose, and Mr. UNDERWOOD and others called him to order.

Mr. ADRIAN, amid the confusion, said the Committee ought to be settled to-day.

Mr. ADRAIN was called to order from the Southern side of the Hall.

The question to adjourn was carried—104 against 92.

The House had previously decided that it should be till Monday.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

SECRETARY FLOYD ON SECESSION.

HE ASSERTS THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW FROM THE UNION, AND FAVORS A STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 6.

In response to a request of NATHAN TYLER, Secretary FLOYD has written a letter to the *Enquirer*, giving his views at length on the present state of the affairs of the Union. The *Enquirer* has the following in regard to the letter:

Mr. FLOYD's letter derives additional interest from the fact that he is a member of the Cabinet, from whose head has just emanated the most remarkable and mischievous Message ever sent by a President to Congress. Speaking of Slavery agitation, he says the Slavery question, which has been so long and wantonly persisted in by Northern men, has produced the sectional alienation which is about to find its natural result in the destruction of a Confederacy that was voluntary in its origin, and can only be perpetuated by the voluntary assent of its members. Again, speaking of the right of States to secede, he says the States of the South have the right to secede, not only from the very nature of a Federal compact, but by an express reservation on the part of some of them at the time of entering into the Confederacy. Of the present danger he says, the great danger of the present crisis consists in the fact that in our country all political action is by a popular movement, and all popular movement during the periods of angry excitement, are, from the nature of things, ultra and extreme. The difficulty of accommodating the differences of the two sections while the present animosities continue, is, therefore, almost insurmountable. The election of Mr. LINCOLN is the result of the ultra and violent popular feeling of the North against the South. On disunion, he says, for one I am not for secession, as long as any honorable effort can be made to preserve the Union on a constitutional basis, guaranteeing equality, justice and protection to the negro property of the South. In regard to both sections, he says, I believe, however, that the great material interests of the country demand a reconciliation of the sections and the preservation of the Union, and I rely much upon the slow but certain, the silent but potential influence of this great agency, to bring about a settlement of our present troubles. The main study of all should be to prevent any collision between the sections, and most especially the shedding of the first drop of blood. If we can succeed in averting these calamities, the great practical business interests of the country may perchance, sooner or later, bring about a reconstruction of the Union, and a restoration of harmony between the sections. If this shall be done, who can doubt that a returning sense of confidence will be felt by the injured and exasperated South, and that peace and the Union will be restored. Mr. FLOYD says in regard to the Empire City and England, twenty-five years more of union and harmony will concentrate the controlling commercial power of the world in the waters of New-York; then the decline of England becomes as certain as was that of Alexandria and Venice, and for the same cause. Instead of the first, she becomes a third-rate European Power. But let disunion take place, let civil war and discord distract this country, and England well knows that the ships of the North must rot at their wharves, and the busy hum of their manufactures must cease forever. Then, indeed, would England feel again that she was mistress of the seas without a rival; secure in a commerce that no power could ever shake.

Mr. FLOYD adds: "The South can never count upon the friendship of England, or upon her toleration of evils not her own. Once within the reach of her power she will fix upon us forever the very badge of inferiority for which we are now ready to destroy the Union. To sacrifice the interests of a class, or even to starve to death a few hundred thousand of her subjects in the laudable task, would constitute a very small obstacle to her policy. It is a fatal error to suppose that the interests of England would prompt her to foster the planting interests of the South. From the Prince Consort, who sat silently by and witnessed the deliberate insult of an American Minister by a British peer before the congregated intelligence of all Christendom, simply because Slavery existed in the United States, down to the wretched cockney himself, forty times the slave to suffering and circumstances beyond what any negro is to law, there is not an Englishman who does not in his heart abhor Slavery, if he does not also abhor the country where it exists. England will have margin enough to supply her wants for cotton."

Mr. FLOYD deprecates the present state of affairs, and favors a State Convention.

According to previous announcement, the Union men of Richmond gave the Bell and Everett Electors a grand dinner at the Exchange Hotel and Ballard House last night. Many speeches were made, expressing conservative Union sentiments, and opposing secession from existing causes, but declaring that should aggressions or overt acts be committed, then they would shoulder their tomahawks, hatchets and muskets in defence of their rights. It was one of the grandest jollifications that has taken place on any similar occasion. The jubilee lasted till 4 o'clock this morning.

FROM GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Georgia Senate has rejected the bill calling a Convention of Southern States. This is received as an indication of the intention of Georgia to secede separately.

The election for delegates to the South Carolina Convention was a quiet one. A very full vote was polled. The result will not be known till to-morrow. It is generally conceded that Judge MAGRATH will lead the ticket. W. PORCHER MILES, it is also conceded, is elected.

There is a rumor on the streets to-day that the Federal Government is engaging laborers for Fort Moultrie, and drilling them as recruits.

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The City Councils to-day adopted resolutions requesting the Mayor to call a public meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to express adhesion to the Union, and appointing a Committee of six from each branch to carry out the resolution.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, There is serious peril of a dissolution of the Union, under whose protection we have grown a great and prosperous nation, it is fitting in the citizens of Philadelphia, a city in which the great principles of the Union, and devotion to its perpetuation, and to strengthening those bonds which unite us—whether North, South, East or West—as one great, united people. It is therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, that the Mayor of the City be hereby requested, by his proclamation, to invite his fellow-citizens, who love the Union, to assemble at the Old State House at 12 o'clock at noon of a day to be appointed, for the purpose there to express their attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and their love for the Union; that a joint Special Committee, consisting of six members from each Chamber of the Councils, to which shall be added a President, to be appointed to coöperate with the Mayor in such arrangements as are proper in their judgment, by way of preparation for such a meeting.

It was adopted unanimously by the Select branch, and the vote in the Common was 53 to 16.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

SENTIMENT SOUTH.

THE FEELING IN TENNESSEE, AND NORTHERN ALABAMA, AND MISSISSIPPI, AS ASCERTAINED BY AN OBSERVER—THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION PLAN FINDING FAVOR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

An intelligent and observing merchant of this city, just returned from a three-weeks' tour through Western Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi, and Alabama, tells me that Tennesseeans are still faithful, determined to give Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican Party a patient and fair trial, to keep their Senators and Representatives at their post in Congress, and not at present, if ever, to go with South Carolina as she appears now. He saw only three mounted cockades anywhere, and those adorning three youthful whiskered whipper-snappers.

The substantial citizens generally, even in North Alabama and Mississippi, still incline to the Union—but he apprehends that many of them are wavering; that secession is gaining lodgment even in their minds, and that many Bell and Douglas men there may soon muster in the secession ranks. He says the secession leaders keep ringing it in the popular ear, that the North is all wrong and all Abolitionized, and the South all correct and altogether on the defensive, and that the South has no alternative but resistance out of the Union, or submission in it to a party which will, in less than eight years, if Mr LINCOLN is permitted to take his seat as President over the South, rob the South of all her rights, and thoroughly Abolitionize and ruin her. "Secession or Abolition," is their constant cry, and he fears it is having its designed effect even hard by the Southern border of Tennessee.

He thinks the sentiment will prevail in Tennessee for a Convention representing the whole people of all the Slave States, in order that the Northern half of the South may be heard and heeded by the Southern half, and may induce the latter to pause and deliberate, and at last determine to obey the Constitution and all the Federal laws, if all the North will, at the same time with all the South, do exactly likewise.

I incline to think that this sentiment is spreading in Kentucky, too, though as yet it is mostly favored by Breckinridge men. They urge that Kentucky and her frontier neighbors should be counseled and advised with by the disaffectants, who, if they listen to reason before they strike, will remain in the Union at least awhile longer, stay their hands and tongues, be loyal themselves to the constituted authorities of the land, and unite with their border brethren in a moderate and firm demand upon all the people and all the States of the North to also retrace their unconstitutional steps, and to desist from doing or saying anything obnoxious or unfriendly to the people and the institutions of the South. Nothing else than an early Convention of all the slaveholding States, and all the parties in them, can check and suspend the secession movement in several Cotton States. It is predicted that every Border State will, within sixty days, loudly favor such a Conference with her Southern sisters.

The suggested restoration of the Missouri Compromise principle of division, carried to its fullest extent, is not without acceptance here and further South. I know Mr. PRENTICE inclines to its readoption. Over a year ago he suggested to Congress to "practically reaffirm the Missouri Compromise." And Mr. GUTHRIE is understood to favor an amendment of the Constitution, further securing Southern State Rights, and yet satisfactory to the North, and providing for a repartition of the territorial and common domain by a compromise line, stretching to the Pacific. Last Summer I heard Mr. ELWOOD FISHER, of Washington City, an old Calhounite of the first water, often argue and urge that the only hope for this Union is in Northern respect for the Constitution's Fugitive Slave clause, and in a Constitutional restoration and adherence by both sections to the former plan of partition extended to the Pacific Ocean.

PONTIAC.

A CANDID VIEW OF SECESSION.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM A LADY IN SOUTH CAROLINA RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

K——, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

MY DEAR UNCLE: It is with different feelings that I sit myself to pen these lines to you, from those which actuated me when I wrote you last. Then all looked bright and cheerily in the future,—now how gloomy and portentous, still I fervently "pray God that this cup may pass away from us." The country here is all aglow with the fires of revolution, and such is the intensity of excitement that we can scarcely find time or inclination to talk or think of anything else than the political topics of the day, and the moral and social consequences directly pertaining to secession. I fear that secession and revolution are, with our people, foregone conclusions; that we have gone so far, retraction and recession are impossible, and that civil war with all its consequent horrors is already upon us. I shudder for the wives and mothers, sisters and babes of South Carolina, as I contemplate the immediate future of the State. You need need not be surprised at any time to see me and the children in your midst, for no argument could induce me to remain here an hour longer than I should be compelled to, if the worst should come to the worst.

You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fullness. Already we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, a negro insurrection. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not for a moment envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who in ordinary times we would trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask "Why is this?" But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. *They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indirectly held in their presence.* They have already heard of LINCOLN'S election, *and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty*, and you may imagine the result.

You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their masters' families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefer Slavery to Freedom—that they would not be free if they could, &c., &c. That is but the *fact* of the case, the reality consists in sleeping upon our arms at night—in doubly bolting and barring our doors—in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—in buying watch dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeance of these same "loving servants,"—a vengeance which, though now smouldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flags or State precautions.

You at the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation in their property. Already negroes are not worth half price. No one dares to buy a servant, fearing lest he, in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one tinctured with the idea of freedom.

My husband has but a few servants,—I believe but thirty-one all told,—still I feel (and so does he) that they are thirty-one too many in such times as these. He would sell them immediately, if it were possible, but the truth is he could realize nothing for them at

present, or at most not over half their real value. Slaves are a drug in the market, my husband says, and you know him well enough to judge of his judgment in such matters.

Now, one word as to the military force of the State, to protect us against an insurrection. I presume, with the exception of Charleston, and perhaps a few large towns, that the remainder of the State is situated very much as we are here; and I will give you an idea of how well prepared we are to resist a mob. Upon our place of about 1,200 acres we have: of whites, males—husband, two overseers and my son of 18 years; total, *four*; females—self and cousin, little Lucy and one of the overseer's wife—four; of whom only four at the most are capable of bearing arms,—to offset which we have at least seventeen field hands—sturdy young negroes,—besides the female servants. And this is a fair representation of the force upon our plantations. Considering such a state of facts, do you blame me for desiring to absent myself, my husband and children from the State? **

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

SECRETARY FLOYD—MEETING OF THE CONVENTION—MILITARY PARADES—PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE, &C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

The dispatch from Washington, published in the *Mercury* this morning, to the effect that Mr. Secretary FLOYD had authorized a direct denial of the report that he would employ the Federal troops to resist any attempt that might be made to seize the United States forts in the South, has occasioned no little felicitation here. The accuracy of the statement does not seem to be for a moment questioned. It is in accordance with previous advices of a private character.

Mr. Secretary COBB's faithfulness to the idea of secession is implicitly relied on. There is said to be an abundance of assurance on that point.

The ensuing Convention will be a unit on the main question. Candidates have in most cases in some way pledged themselves, and no one will be voted for not known to be sound. The following confession of faith in one case will serve to show the standard of them all:

1. That independence should be *immediately* established by the *secession of the State*.

2. That once being established, it should not be afterwards surrendered by any political association with a *non-slaveholding State*.

3. That free trade should be immediately established, and our ports thrown open to the commerce of all the world. This will give us the alliance of every commercial nation *for protecting our trade*. Our internal affairs we can protect ourselves, without the aid or interference of outsiders.

The opening of the Slave-trade is in most instances held to as an important fundamental doctrine. And strange as it may seem to you, all this and much more of the same sort, is to be done in the name of "Freedom," which is plainly shown by one of the principal banners, which reads thus:

"In Freedom to live—in honor to die."

So, you see, that the Republican Party has not got a monopoly of the idea of Freedom.

"The 1860 Association" is industriously performing the labor committed to it, by supplying the public mind with arguments. The question of secession, the rights of the States and the General Government, the policy and effect of attempting secession, are all discussed at length and with ability, in pamphlets regularly issued.

We have military parades by day and drills by night. Every day for a week, military companies, with gay music and carrying the Palmetto flag, have passed beneath my window. The enlistments are from all classes in society. I believe they have calculated to a nicety the number of men it will require to take Fort Moultrie, that is, provided it remains in its present ungarrisoned state. Should the Government move on a few hundred troops, probably the figures would have to be varied somewhat. That the attempt is one of the events between this and New-Year's, is not at all improbable. "May we be there to see."

At present the United States Arsenal here is guarded by a Charleston volunteer company, whose services the Government, (being without troops of its own,) accepted. It is presumable that when secession shall have been declared, the Charleston Volunteers will consider their term of service under the General Government up; and it is not unlikely that the order of things will then be reversed, and the arsenal, with 30,000 stand of arms, delivered over to the State of South Carolina. Certainly, South Carolina may well assure Mr. BUCHANAN that she has no quarrel with him. Why should she quarrel with an Administration that thus makes rebellion easy?

It will be difficult for the Union men in Georgia to hold that State in order. Her Convention, which will meet on the 16th of January, is likely to be strongly for secession as early as the 4th of March. Disunion *per se* has taken deep root there, and is, as I am assured, a growing sentiment among the masses. I fear very much that the "sober second thought" of the North is coming too late.

"The propositions which the North now seem willing to make," remarked a leading South Carolinian to-day, "are doubtless very liberal; and I do not question for a moment that had not the day for negotiation gone by, the South could secure all the guarantees she could desire. But, fortunately or unfortunately, so far as South Carolina is concerned, the day for making terms has gone by. She respectfully informs her Northern friends that she will no longer have anything to do with them *in the Union*. Out of it, in the course of a few weeks, she will be prepared to negotiate with them as she will be with all foreign countries."

The Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina, now in session here, has got the prevailing distemper. Resolutions have been introduced cutting off all connection with the Church organization in the Free States. The churches of all denominations are among the strongest pillars of secession. RODERICK.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 2, 1860.

The Legislature, on Saturday, transacted considerable business. In the Senate, all the private bills on the calendar were disposed of, except one, and several bills of an important nature introduced—one providing for the purchase of steam-propellers for coast and harbor defence, one to regulate the foreign diplomacy of South Carolina, and another establishing a river and harbor police. A resolution, introduced by a Senator who is a candidate for the Convention, proposing to adjourn over from Tuesday until the following Monday, elicited the first and only debate of the session. From the remarks of Senators, it appears pretty certain that the Legislature wil adjourn a day or two before the Convention meets. The Convention will not be in session many days, and the members of both bodies will have ample time to reach home by Christmas. The Legislature will assemble again early in January, and continue in session until all difficulties are adjusted.

The House of Representatives was occupied in receiving petitions and bills during a session of four hours. The only really important business introduced was a resolution declaring it inexpedient to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Senators CHESNUT and HAMMOND. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Vacant Offices. The Military bill was taken up just before the adjournment, but postponed until Tuesday.

There will be little or no business transacted to-morrow, as the Legislature has agreed to attend the Commencement of South Carolina College in a body. On Tuesday the various military and other bills looking to the defence of the State will be taken up in both Houses, and, as there is considerable opposition to some of the details, a lively debate is looked for. While the Legislature is as one man on the subject of secession, there are quite a number of its members determined, as far as they are concerned, that all measures shall be duly and calmly deliberated on; in other words, who are determined not to let the State suffer from hasty legislation.

On Wednesday it is supposed the two Houses will go into an election for Governor, as on the 10th the term of Gov. GIST expires. There are nearly a dozen prominent gentlemen named for the position, but from what has taken place within the last few days, I am led to believe that Hon. F. W. PICKENS, late United States Minister to Spain, will most likely be the first Chief Magistrate of the sovereign and independent State of South Carolina. His great speech of Friday night has made a deep and lasting impression on the members, and, in fact, on all who had the good fortune to listen to it. I learn that full notes of this speech were taken for the Charleston *Mercury*, and that in all probability it will appear in that sheet to-morrow.

There is no interest whatever taken here as to the views of President BUCHANAN, to be delivered in his Message to Congress on Tuesday. No one cares one jot about it, and everything moves on just as calmly and evenly as if there was not an impending crisis staring people in the face. South Carolina has taken her stand, and naught but the utter annihilation of her citizens will prevent her from assuming the position of a free and independent sovereignty, amenable to no power on earth. Z.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860.

You should not conclude that because there are favorable indications in Georgia and other States, South Carolina is therefore to be headed off, and the present crisis got over without collision or extreme measures. South Carolina will not be conciliated. She may be driven, and she will surely give the Government a chance to undertake it. There is not the slightest disposition to listen to peaceful counsels, or to harmonise on any terms that do not let her out of the Union. You cannot well imagine with what detestation the Union is regarded, with what bitterness it is spoken of, or with what disgust further continuance in it is contemplated. It is manifestly the policy of the Government, of everybody, to so handle the question as to separate South Carolina from the other Cotton States, that she may be treated alone; the same as you would deal with an unruly child, without involving the whole family. Seemingly, little short of a miracle can prevent a collision with this State, and all the address of which men on whom the responsibility rests, will be required to make the quarrel between the Government and her only. It is folly to calculate on a line short of this. The sense of honor which the State cultivates so jealously, would alone cause her to "take no step backward." Added to this is the belief that it is her interest, right, and duty to make the struggle.

While no new events are just now transpiring, this conviction and purpose is, if possible, growing stronger. If the current moves onward with less of the roar, it is none the less deep, but all the better defined.

Nowhere, but from the United States buildings, the Arsenal, forts, &c., do the stars and stripes float. But everywhere is the Palmetto flag thrown out. Mottoes, inscriptions and devices adorn banners across streets, on public buildings, shops, and private residences. The military *furore* is universal. The Zouave excitement in your City was nothing to it. It includes all classes,—not less the upper than the lower. I state it for a fact, coming within my personal knowledge, that a gentleman of wealth, social influence, and hitherto a Union man, convinced that the shock will come, and that it is best to be prepared for it, recently purchased a horse on which he practices daily, on his own grounds, in such a way as to familiarize himself with those evolutions and feats of strength best calculated to fit him for active service.

Charleston has a black population (mostly slave,) nearly twice as great as that of the whites, still not the slightest concern appears to be felt in view of the impending difficulties. This feeling extends over the whole State. In this respect South Carolina is probably differently situated and more secure than any of her sister States. Her black population are of a class widely different from that of Kentucky and the other border Slave States. Negroes seldom escape or attempt to, from Carolina. Whatever may be the true reason, it is a fact that apprehension of anything like social anarchy does not exist. Nevertheless, stringent measures towards the free blacks are purposed, and will be adopted, though in regard to this there is a strong minority feeling.

It is not a forced inference that, by very many at least, the policy of "masterly inactivity" by the General Government is not viewed with as much satisfaction as that of coercion. It seems to be relied on as the nut of South Carolina's policy, that the first blow she receives will unite the entire South. On the correctness of this assumption the success of her measures may be said to largely depend. It is not difficult to see, however, that should South Carolina's policy of precipitation appear like coercion towards the other Cotton States which desire delay, they might take umbrage and stand aloof when the General Government comes to enforce the Federal laws. In this manner South Carolina may possibly destroy the bond of sympathy between Georgia, Alabama, &c., and create a feeling that would unite all the other Slave States against, rather than for her. Such a thing may be said to be within the range of possibility. South Carolinians do not altogether disguise this view of the case from themselves. Nevertheless, they do not for a single moment suffer themselves to doubt that they are masters of their own destiny.

The passengers for Key West, Havana, &c., by the *Isabel*, which left here Sunday morning last, returned to port again this morning, after being at sea four days in a disabled condition, from the breaking of the vessel's machinery. Among the passengers were Capt. HUNT (brother of Ex-Gov. HUNT) and Lieut. LYNCH, of the Army, bound for Key West. RODERICK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

The outspoken declaration of intentions on the part of South Carolina by Gov. GIST, in his recent message, has been followed by another scarcely less full and frank exposition of the views and intentions of the Secessionists by Hon. G. C. MEMMINGER in the speech he made before a large meeting at Institute Hall last evening. This gentleman was the Commissioner which the State sent to Virginia about one year ago, and is a recognized exponent.

Having argued the abstract right to secede, and stated the provocations and motives for going out of the Union, he came to the practical matter of how to do it. He only stated the plan and method I have heretofore given. The ensuing State Convention will in the shortest time possible, declare the State absolved from the Federal compact, and will thereupon demand the forts and public works within her borders, which, if not duly given up, *her army will proceed to capture and hold*. Should the Government, in view of the pending difficulties, undertake to garrison the forts, "the young men of Charleston" would have possession first. The General Government will be permitted neither to strengthen the forts before secession, that they may be held afterwards, nor be allowed to hold them with what force she has in them when secession shall have been declared. These purposes are boldly avowed, and to all intents and purposes, the Government is told to place them in its pipe and smoke the same at its leisure.

These sentiments were received with the most marked demonstrations of approval. Whenever the speaker declared that South Carolina was not only going out of the Union, but at once and alone, if no other State was ready to go with her, the house came down with thunders of applause.

All the "movements, doings, and so on," square with this idea. The people talk just in this way, in crowds and singles. No doubt there is a lingering hope that there will be no violence, and the thing done peacably; but no one is confident of that. It will require all the prudence that the Government can command to justify this hope. It would be doing injustice to the proud chivalry of North Carolinians to suppose that they would swerve from their declared purposes, especially with reference to the more formidable enterprises proposed with reference to the military fortifications, yet I cannot help thinking that the presence two months since of some five hundred troops in the forts in this neighborhood, would have exerted a beneficial effect by tempering somewhat the plans which form a part of the secession programme. I would not undertake an opinion of the effect of moving a body of soldiers hither now. Touching that point the language of Carolinians is, that they would not permit it. But precisely how the placing of five hundred or any other number of soldiers in Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie by way of the sea, could be prevented by any number of the confessedly brave men, operating from the shore, I do not quite understand. Nevertheless, that the public mind here is rife for such an undertaking, I do not for a moment doubt. Taking this fact for a stand-point, you can form some idea of the prevailing feeling concerning the whole question of secession. Mr. Secretary FLOYD, if he makes his calculations on a line short of this, simply makes a mistake.

Hon. F. W. PICKENS addressed the people at Columbia last evening, mostly in reply to the recent address of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

A bill is before the Legislature, increasing the salary of the Governor to $5,000, and $500 additional for house-rent. This is better than New-York does by her Executive. The canvass for the post, which the Legislature will fill shortly, is becoming quite animated. The contest is chiefly between Ex-Senator CHESTNUT and Mr. R. J. THOMPSON. The present exigency calls for the best man.

Col. BILBOW, of Tennessee, addressed a large crowd of people this evening from the steps of the South Carolina Hotel. There was the usual amount of music, cheers, Roman candles, &c. RODERICK.

FROM VIRGINIA.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY—VIRGINIA TO BE THE MEDIATOR—MR. RUFFIN'S POSITION.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Nov. 29.

The desire to know what is the real sentiment of the "Old Dominion" upon the excited state of political affairs, may be gratified by conversing with business men, the merchants and tobacco-manufacturers, which abound in this city. Their communication with the planters, farmers and gentlemen in the country, is direct and extensive. When they meet, as they daily do at this time of the year, for the sale and exchange of their produce for merchandise and cash, they also hold an interchange of views—for the Virginians are the greatest talkers in the world—upon various subjects of special or indifferent interest. Every man who comes in from the country with his long, big wagon, drawn by four or six mules, and driven by an honest-looking darkey, has a few questions to ask and an opinion to give upon the great hinge whereon seems to swing the destiny of a nation. Without an exception, so far as I am able to learn, these men are in favor of Union—of the perpetuity of this grandest Confederacy the world has ever known. But, then, the same minds will avow that they will not be coerced into anything. They will not follow South Carolina in her madness and folly, nor will they, on the other hand, submit to what they call any more Northern insolence. In a word, the public sentiment of this whole State may be embraced in a unanimous opposition to all coercion from any quarter, and a warm desire to preserve the Union. EDMUND RUFFIN is not, and never has been, recognized as a spokesman of the Virginia masses. He has for years been an avowed Disunionist. In the days of Commercial Conventions, when so much *talk* was had about Southern commercial independence and direct trade with Europe, Mr. RUFFIN was upon every speaker's stand with his mouth open for a windy speech, or his hand full of wordy resolutions, until the merchants absolutely got tired of him. His late mission to South Carolina was a voluntary one, and his tirade there in behalf of secession, and a Southern Confederacy, has not been indorsed in his own State. He should not be looked upon by Northern people as the exponent of Virginia sentiment, by any means. Even Gov. WISE's insane, high-horse movements are smiled at by most people. He has, in a moment of insane generosity, tendered his services for war to the Palmetto State, in case the "Old Dominion" don't want them; and the present prospect is that he can go, for Virginia certainly does not want them, always excepting on some unexpected appearance of JOHN BROWN's ghost, in which case, no man but WISE will be found sufficient to make it vanish. Let it not be understood that the Virginians feel timid, or disposed to make any concessions toward the North. Not a bit. They are proud as Lucifer, and would die where they stand rather than make a move which would look like a wavering from their present position, or an unmanly shrinking from the momentous issues pressed upon the country. That they feel hostile to the North generally cannot be denied, and an unflinching determination is expressed to demand sufficient guarantees of all their Constitutional rights in the Union as a *sine qua non* for further fellowship with the Free States. And for this purpose many desire a Convention of all States North and South for the purpose of a peaceful adjustment of difficulties. A settled conviction has forced itself upon all thinking minds that if a cure for existing evils cannot be found under the present system of Government it certainly cannot, and *will not* be found in a dissolution of the Federal Union. Self-interest is the vital element among men and nations. Virginia knows that her interests are in the Union, and every reflective mind in the State feels that by every consideration of interest and enlightened policy, as well as patriotism, it is the imperative duty of the State to exhaust every measure that tact and sagacity can suggest for a redress of evils, before they madly involve themselves in the awful consequences of secession.

For the purpose of consulting what course to pursue, a Convention will soon be held. Propositions will then be extended to the North and South alike, of a conciliatory nature. If South Carolina rejects the overtures that will be made to her and to her sister States, not to abuse and trample upon the blessings that now are theirs, and get curses instead, and then hopelessly offer the wealth of worlds to regain the irreparably lost—in the event of a failure to arrange amicable terms for the preservation of the Union with the Cotton States, then Virginia will turn to the North, and demand from her Representatives certain repeals and future safeguards, which will be deemed, if granted, a holy compact, and on such securities she will utterly refuse to be dragged into the inevitable destruction which awaits a disruption of the Union. Now is the time for the North to exercise a spirit of magnanimity and patriotism. In the sight of Heaven and earth let men act from a sense of right and justice. P. G.

STATE OF FEELING—NOT MUCH SYMPATHY WITH SOUTH CAROLINA—CAUSE OF THE MOVEMENT.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

I observe in the New-York papers daily reports of the political pulse of Richmond. I am a constant reader and subscriber of your most excellent and invaluable journal, and take the liberty of addressing you.

I have just returned from a visit of five days to Richmond; and having made it a part of my duty to inquire "all round" by conversing freely with leading men and prominent citizens of that city upon the politics of the day, and the attitude of South Carolina in particular. I state as the result of my experience, that the people of that city will uphold in its majesty the Union, so long as the guarantees which make it a Union are faithfully observed by all parties.

South Carolina is regarded as disunion *per se*, and for no cause, herself considered. There are in Richmond no Disunionists *per se*, and very little sympathy with South Carolina, except on one point, to wit—coercion.

If the Federal Government attempts to coerce South Carolina to an obedience to the Federal laws, I think that Virginia will take umbrage and aid South Carolina.

The opinions of Judge UPSHUR on this subject are much quoted and meet with general approval. It is one of his sayings in effect, that the perpetuity of this Union depends upon the virtue and integrity of its people, and their willingness voluntarily to obey all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution.

There was some sorrow expressed that there exists so little of popular education in South Carolina; and it was believed that if there was more of individual thought, there would be less of reliance upon party leaders.

It is fully known that South Carolina is controlled by the *determination* to open the Slave-trade.

The writer of this article was told by a wealthy planter, living near Charleston, that every one wanted to own a slave, which could not be the case until they fell to $200 apiece.

It was supposed that in the event of South Carolina becoming an independent sovereignty, that the Union would have to fight *for* her instead of *against* her. She would first quarrel with her neighbors; then Great Britain would establish a line of cruisers about her coasts to suppress the Slave-trade; and then—then America would war with Great Britain. This is too much to pay for the candle, or the Palmetto tree.

One result of this South Carolina excitement is to establish manufactories nearer home, and give birth to female seminaries.

The old established seminaries are full, and of those started "upon the jump," the Southern Waverley Institute bids fair to prosper. It is already flourishing, partly owing to the excitement of the times, and partly to the fact that the Principal is the neice of Judge UPSHUR and widow of Mr. P. P. MAYO of this city. Moreover, Richmond has undertaken to import directly from Europe. Here are thousands of dollars waiting to be invested if this first enterprise about to be inaugurated by the "Virginia Dare" prove successful.

The way to calm the excitement is for the North to repeal its Personal Liberty bills; for the state of feeling here is not so much from sympathy with South Carolina, as from the fact that the North has dealt unrighteously by refusing to render to Cesar the things that are his.

The omission of prayers for the President in the Charleston Episcopal Churches is severely animadverted upon. APEX.

FROM MARYLAND.

GOV. HICKS' DECLINATION TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE, &C.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

In all times of political trouble, there is a large body of people who are disposed to let events take their course, without lifting hand or voice in any way to control them. This inertness does not result from want of interest in what is transpiring around them, but from some vague hope, the offspring of their own wishes, and a sort of blind reliance in some protective influence which they can neither explain nor understand. The letter of Gov. HICKS, declining to call together the Legislature of this State, of course meets with the approval of the class alluded to. There are others who approve of it for better and wiser reasons; while a large body of our citizens, deeming revolution imminent, think no time should be lost in having the opinions and position of Maryland defined and understood.

The relative position of the Southern and Northern States, at present, is not unlike that of the Colonies towards the Mother Country, prior to the assemblage of the Congress of 1774. The object of that Congress was to procure the repeal by Parliament of certain obnoxious measures complained of, and the recognition of certain rights insisted upon. These were refused, and revolution followed; resulting in a loss to England of her noblest provinces.

The people of Maryland, while they would refrain from hasty and violent action in themselves, and are not willing to be led astray by it in others, yet ask the North to think of this.

In regard to the approaching session of Congress, much solicitude is felt here. The assemblage, at a time of so much trouble and danger, of representatives of discordant and conflicting opinions, upon a question the most delicate that ever agitated the councils of a nation, may well occasion anxiety, if not fear. All reflecting and good men here wish to see moderation on all sides. At the same time, there is a desire on the part of the most conservative that this disposition of our people should not be misapprehended. Maryland, from the action of Northern legislation, has suffered, as all know, both in the property and lives of her citizens, as much as any other State; and her voice is now entitled to the more consideration, from her long patience and forbearance. Her injuries are remembered, but they have produced no recriminating action, either on the part of her citizens or Legislature. On the contrary, her statute books exhibit humane and protective laws, regarding that portion of her population who have no voice in her councils. Abused patience breeds anger! Maryland wishes to see the Union preserved; but unless the Northern Press assumes a different tone, and Northern legislation, hostile to our institutions, is repealed, that fidelity to the Union which has always characterized our citizens will not only be impaired, but will surely give place to a less national and more sectional feeling. Conciliatory action and language on the part of Northern representatives in Congress will do much to reconcile,—conciliatory State legislation will do more. "If thou hast offended thy brother in words, let thy reconciliation be in words; if thou hast trespassed against him in deeds, by deeds be reconciled to him. That reconciliation is most kindly which is most in kind."

FROM ALABAMA.

A FAST INSTEAD OF A THANKSGIVING—THE FEELING GENERAL FOR SECESSION, &C.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860.

A few weeks since, in accordance with the usual custom, our Governor announced a day of public thanksgiving for the mercies of the year. A prudent reconsideration seems to have convinced him that the present position of the country did not call for any such expression, and to-day the State is observing a *fast*. The demand for this change, together with the unusual respect paid to the day, show the really serious spirit with which the coming crisis is regarded by the entire community.

From letters received from the North, I perceive that there is among you a great anxiety for reliable news from this point of the compass, and at the same time a want of confidence in the accounts given by the newspapers, of the state of affairs here. Now, I will not attempt any vindication of my brethren of the quill, but my skeptical friend, let me tell you what *you* would see if you were now to travel through this country. A person coming from the North, and passing through the five States now holding this question under consideration, would find no other feeling than that for secession. There is now no other sentiment in the community, and he who believes that there is in these States any considerable body of men who are even silently opposed to secession, is deceived. With the present state of public feeling, such a body of men is simply impossible.

Still as the movement progresses—and there is progress—there is no difficulty in discovering three classes in the ranks of the Secessionists. First, the young men, who are all in favor of disunion, and would not object to just enough war to show the Yankees how easily they could whip them if occasion required; second, the politicians, together with those whose old political sympathies or natural temperament make them extremists; lastly, the large class who feel aggrieved by the action of the North—who respect the Union, but, looking upon disunion as inevitable, are only anxious that it should be undertaken calmly and with the coöperation of the other Southern States.

From the first two classes there is nothing to be expected; they wish nothing but secession, and fear nothing but that the concessions of the North or the compromises of the border States will satisfy the coöperationists—as the third class are called. It is then among the coöperationists that we are to look for a reaction, if it comes at all. Hitherto this class has moved in perfect harmony with their brothers, the separate State-actionists; but within a few weeks a slight trembling has appeared in the ranks, which may result in a division. The rule which has been observed in the selection of delegates for the Convention, is to appoint one from the ranks of the old conservative party, and one from the immediate secession school. News has just reached us that this order has been broken, over in a neighboring county.

In the caucus meeting of Autauga county, the conservative men being unwilling to accede to resolutions favoring unconditional secession, illustrated the practical workings of that doctrine by withdrawing, adopting resolutions advising secession in case of a coöperation on the part of a majority of the Slave States, and appointing Opposition candidates. I learn also that an Opposition, or Coöperationist ticket is to be run in Mobile.

As to the general feeling of the State, a remark let fall by a gentleman who has had some opportunities for observation, will commend itself to your reason. "You go into any of these little villages, and they are all for secession, right-off; but go into the country, and they want coöperation, and ask about the probabilities of war." Whatever is to be the action of the coming Convention—and I do not doubt that it will be for secession—it is now certain that it will represent the finest talent of the State. All admit that no such body of men has ever been collected in the State of Alabama as will assemble in January to take into consideration—as we Breckinridge men like to phrase it—the best *means* of secession. It may be a satisfaction to some to know that Mr. YANCEY will meet there several of his most able and bitter opponents in the politics of the State. You have seen, I presume, the theological aspect of this question—how the Baptist State Convention offered, through a suitable set of resolutions, the services of their denomination to the Governor in the case of a war, and how he, in a neat letter, accepted these services? You will understand me as acting the part of a friend when I advise the pseudo-Baptists of the North to take advantage of this timely announcement and secure their safety by a suitable reconsideration of denominational tenets, or a hasty flight from the sword of the faithful.

While speaking of war, let me say that report announces the arrival of five thousand stand of arms from the North, for the purchase of which a gentleman was sent a few weeks ago. The excitement that for a time swayed the public mind has now sunk into the quiet of on-going, matter-fact life. Even the harmless little romance of the cockade, seems growing a little *passé*. Still I do not think there has been any positive change in public feeling. The fact is, every one here is in favor of secession. An association has just been formed in this city, calling itself the "Central Committee of Safety," enrolling among its members Mr. YANCEY, Col. WATTS, and other prominent men of the city. You will find below the preamble of their Constitution, which will sufficiently explain its character.

The money market, which is now trying to work out a superlative to the incomparable bad of the past few months, I must reserve for another letter. Here is the preamble: BRECK.

We, the undersigned citizens of Alabama, recognizing the fact that the public conscience of the dominant power of the United States is deeply hostile to Southern institutions—the latest and most dangerous manifestation of which is the recent triumph of the Republican Party—a party in its avowed aims and in all its tendencies destructive of the just ends of government; and convinced that every consideration of honor and interest demands that Alabama should withdraw herself from this hostile controlling power, and *before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, resume the powers she delegated to the Federal Government*; and that the only safe, legal and honorable mode by which to detach ourselves from the Union is by *independent, separate State action*—we hereby form ourselves into an association by the name of the "Central Committee of Safety," whose primary object it shall be to induce the State of Alabama to exercise her indisputable right to secede from the present Union of the United States *in every contingency*, freely consulting and advising with, but not controlled by the action of the other Southern States, or any of them; and to do all that is just and honorable to effect this object, "we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

FROM TENNESSEE.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE—APPREHENSIONS OF INSURRECTION—REMONSTRANCE WITH NORTHERN MEN.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

I venture to inclose for your perusal a letter from my son, whom you probably remember, and who is married, and living at Lagrange on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, fifty miles from Memphis, in the midst of the densest negro population in Tennessee. I wish you to see what are the feelings and sentiments of the most moderate men in Tennessee, the population of which, I think I may say, is most ardently attached to the Union.

I think you will perceive from this letter in what direction the public mind is tending here, and what is the true source of the intense agitation of the people in the Slave States of the extreme South. It is not due to the paltry amount lost by the running away of a few slaves—a very inconsiderable number in the States most agitated. If it were the result of this cause the excitement ought to be greatest in Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee,—that is to say, where it is actually the least. The true reason of the indignant state of feeling in those communities where the loss of slaves is least, can be nothing but *the mortal dread of negro insurrection*. If one were to occur, and prove temporarily successful, can it be that there is a single Northern man or woman who would not shudder at the scenes that would ensue? Is it necessary for me to name the murder of innocent women and children, and the butchery of men who have faced and driven back the foes of our country.

But, suppose it should not be successful, and the deluded wretches, either at once, or after partial advantages, should be put down, as you know very well would be the case, what then? Is there a Northern man or woman, I ask you, who would not be horrified at what would follow? Why then are the measures taken in the Northern States, which are calculated, though not intended, to lead to these consequences? Why is the Southern mind kept in a state of feverish apprehension, not merely by legislation against the delivery of fugitives, for that is a small matter; but by taunts in influential newspapers, conducted by men of education and distinction; by diatribes against slaveholders and against Slavery, all of which find their way to the negro mind; by sermons and homilies from the pulpit, denouncing the most awful curses of Heaven upon the institution; and by lecturers, complacently listened to by audiences, whose kindred in the South are to be the first victims of an insurrection? If these writers, preachers and lecturers actually have in their minds a picture of the consequences, to which their labors tend, then they must be considered no better than murderers and demons. What begets so much indignation as unfriendly criticism published to the world in papers and periodicals of wide circulation? Have we not felt almost willing to declare war against England in times now happily past, for nothing but unfriendly and scurrilous abuse in newspapers, reviews, and travelers' journals.

If an acknowledged exponent of public opinion in one country indulged in systematic attacks upon the character of the government and rulers of another, could anything follow but war! PELTIER was indicted in England for a libel on NAPOLEON, and convicted by an English jury, instructed by judges, who certainly felt but little friendship for the great captain. In short, my dear Sir, unless we are resolved to precipitate the ruin of our country, let the law against the rendition of slaves be repealed, let laws be passed to prohibit the slander of Southern government, let the North show that it means to comply with the compromise which our ancestors embodied in the constitution, let it ever be admitted that slaves shall be protected as property in territories where there is not Slavery now. Yes, let even this last concession be made; for while you say, and we say here, that it is an abstraction to contend for this when there is no territory where Slavery can go, be so equitable as to admit it is an abstraction too, to refuse to grant the barren right. You are old enough to recollect that Tennessee, down to 1829, was tending, manifestly, to the policy of the gradual abolition of Slavery. I hoped then that the new Constitution, which was then in contemplation, would provide for it. But what happened? Why, the Slavery agitation commenced in the North, and in 1831 the Legislature of the State passed the most stringent law against emancipation which has ever been on the statute-book; and that law, with the slightest ameliorations, has continued to be the law of the State ever since. I do assure you that this state of things here is certainly referable to the conduct of the Northern people. And now, if the course that has been pursued hitherto is persisted in, not only is the abolition of Slavery postponed indefinitely, but, if occasional outbreaks are stimulated among the blacks, the most direful evils must be endured by both races; and, what is worst of all, and the very thought of which covers me with shame, the dissolution of the Union must certainly ensue.

You are ready, by this time, to ask whither does all this tend? I answer, that I address you this letter, because I know you to be on familiar terms with Mr. RAYMOND. Show him my son's letter; tell him what sort of man he is, and assure him that what he says to me, in the confidence of the most private correspondence, reveals the true reason of Southern excitement, which, to any person but a Southern man, appears to be little less than irrational. A slave insurrection is not a light matter. I need not refer you and him to history to show this. You both understand it. For God's sake then, let no idle taunts disfigure the columns of the TIMES; let it advocate such a policy as I have indicated in this letter; let it persist in this, in season and out of season; let it aid in restoring tranquility to our country. Is it not enough that the North and Northwest can, by its masses of free men, control the administration of our Government, if not immediately, certainly not long hence? Let that control be retained; let it be actuated by the spirit that made our ancestors agree to the Constitution, and all will be well. Otherwise, all is lost! Farewell.

THE LETTER INCLOSED.

LA GRANGE, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

DEAR FATHER: * * * I am anxious to hear from you on the subject of the course of South Carolina. I want to make up my mind rightly, so far as possible, on this whole subject, so that if events should require, (which, God forbid!) I may be able to take a side conscientiously. Though, just here, while it occurs to me, I should like to live in California very much, and put the Sierra Nevada range between me and this miserable agitation. It is certainly the duty of the Northern States, as so often enforced by Mr. WEBSTER, to execute the Fugitive Slave law,—hard as it may seem to them,—and let the abolition of Slavery come in time, as the owners and their slaves become ready and prepared for it. History certainly shows that no great social change has ever been wrought, among any people, *safely and bloodlessly*, otherwise than by a gradual change of opinion in the process of time. Witness the extirpation of the feudal system from the English law; a labor long since undertaken, perseveringly followed, and still not wholly accomplished. Christianity, too, would certainly remove all social evils in this way. It was for these reasons, no doubt, that Mr. WEBSTER took his great position on this subject. But it is hardly possible now to persuade the Northern States to take this view of the subject, the passions of the people being aroused in both sections of the country, and ambitious demagogues urging them on. It appears to me that those Northern States which have enacted laws making it a penal offence for their citizens to assist in restoring a fugitive slave, have been guilty of worse nullification than South Carolina, *thus far*. It certainly does not become them to criticise the course of South Carolina, even should she secede. But what is to be gained by her secession, and possibly the complete separation of the Northern and Southern States? Certainly we shall only bring the Canada line down to the Ohio River, and saddle upon ourselves the expense of a standing army, larger than that of the whole Confederacy at present, to defend ourselves against war without and negro insurrection within. But though it is so hazardous a step for the South to take, the doings of the South Carolina people certainly do look like secession, and in Georgia there is great sympathy felt for them. I greatly fear that one or both of these States will secede, and that before many years, if not now, a war will break out between them and the North, engulfing us all into it. In this event, as I have had no part, directly or indirectly, in bringing on the contest, I shall elect, if let alone, to stay at home and fight in defence of my family—to fight negroes. What do you think, father, of going to California? Not to avoid danger, or to desert any to whom we owe help, but to go, all of us, where we shall be at peace from this question, which is so much to be lamented on all accounts.

I am told by persons, who probably know, that there are many vague notions in circulation among our negroes, in regard to LINCOLN's election, and its bearing on their freedom. There is some solicitude felt among us as to their state of feeling. The negro population in this vicinity is large, and under some sudden excitement they might do much harm in some neighborhoods. I do not think there is much cause for apprehension yet, but I am seriously thinking of sending on for a Maynard rifle, or a Colt's carbine, before long, to defend my own "castle."

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

GEORGIA.

Annexed is the bill which was introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, on Nov. 27. It is entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Citizens of Georgia:"

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact*: That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Marshal, or Deputy Marshal, or other Officer of the United States Government, *to levy upon and sell any of the property, real or personal, of any citizen of this State, by virtue of any order, decree, judgment or execution, issuing from any United States Court having jurisdiction within this State.*

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*: That a levy by such Officer, by virtue of such authority, shall constitute sufficient ground for the writ of injunction to issue, and it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Superior Courts in this State to sanction any bill of injunction prayed for by any citizens of this State for the purpose of selling the property so levied on: *Provided*, such levy shall have been made prior to the first day of December, 1861. *And provided further*, That all requirements now existing by law, shall have been complied with, relating to writs of injunction.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*: That any sale, by virtue of any such levy, of the property of any citizen of this State, *shall be void and of no effect*, and shall convey no title to the purchaser under such sale, and no title, deed, or bill of sale, shall be admitted as evidence of title in any of the Courts of this State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*: That this Act shall expire, by its own limitation, on the 1st day of December, 1861. And that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

Gov. BROWN'S veto of the Bank bill which was recently passed by the State Legislature, reviews at length the crisis of 1857, and shows how a measure similar to the present then failed to afford the relief anticipated. Since that time, he says, the banks have grown more imperious, and now they ask for a suspension for their exclusive benefit and not at all for that of the people, as is shown by the fact that the lobbies of the Legislative Halls are crowded with Bank Presidents urging the passage of the bill. When the State determines to secede from the Union he thinks it will be time to adopt such a defensive measure as that proposed. The Governor then points out some of the weak points in the bill, shows that it really discriminates in favor of Northern creditors who can, when the claim exceeds $400, sue and obtain judgment at the first term of the United States District Court in all cases where no defence exists against the claim. Then they may ruin the merchants by selling their property in the midst of a bank suspension when everything is down at the lowest figure, and when they cannot collect a dollar with which to meet their indebtedness. Is this, asks Gov. BROWN, justice to our own citizens? Is this what is meant by *resistance* to Northern aggression? Pass this law, and it cannot be doubted, that the ensuing year will be distinguished as one of an unusual amount of litigation. Creditors desirous of making collections, knowing that they cannot levy and collect by the law till Dec. 1, 1861, will desire to put their claims in a condition to enforce collections by law, as soon as possible after that time. They will, therefore, in nearly all cases, put their claims in suit, so as to obtain judgment as soon as the law will permit. The Governor, in conclusion, condemns the bill as one of the most injudicious which could have been framed.

MISSISSIPPI.

Under date of Nashville, Nov. 27, Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE has written a letter to Mr. C. C. SHACKLETON, of Canton, Mississippi. He alludes to the crisis of 1850, and shows how the Union men of Mississippi had as much to contend with then as they have now. Notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature, the Governor and a large part of the Congressional delegation were against them, they appealed to the people of the State, had a Convention which insisted on twelve month's delay before leaving the Union, and the point was carried—the State refusing to secede. Mr. FOOTE urges an appeal to the people now, and declares his firm conviction that they would be found in favor of the Union just as decidedly as ever. He advises a consultation between the Southern States, laments the insulting attitude which South Carolina has assumed toward the Federal Government, and says that he still indulges the hope that she may yet be persuaded to listen to reason.

VIRGINIA.

Senator HUNTER has written a letter on the crisis in national affairs. He asserts that it rests with the North chiefly to provide a remedy for the catastrophe which now seems so imminent, and acknowledges that in his view there seems to be little hope of active measures being taken by that section to avert it. He alludes to the various aggressions made by the North upon the South; to the present attitude of South Carolina; and then having pronounced coercion in case of secession to be impossible, since it controverts the idea of self-government and makes the States which may be overcome conquered provinces of the victors, he denies that the Government has the right to use force to keep in the Union any member of the Confederacy which may wish to secede. This position Senator HUNTER sustains by a long argument. He does not consider the election of Mr. LINCOLN as a just cause for secession. If the Southern States can obtain guarantees which will secure their rights in the Union, he advises them to stand by it; but if they cannot procure them, he thinks they should act together, and that all their interests demand that the border States should go with the Gulf States. The advantages, politically and commercially, which Virginia would be sure of receiving by this course, are sketched at length, and the attempt is made to show that she would be much better off than if she cast in her lot with the Free States. Senator HUNTER urges a conference of delegates from the Southern States, that this question of Slavery may be settled now and forever. Virginia should lead in the movement, and if no compromise can be effected, her Convention should be empowered to decide with which section she shall cast in her lot.

TENNESSEE.

At a meeting held in Nashville on Dec. 1, Gov. BROWN and Hon. E. H. EWING were present, and resolutions were adopted favoring the call of the Legislature to provide for a State Convention which should appoint delegates to confer with those to be named by other Southern States. Similar resolutions were adopted at a meeting held in Memphis on the same evening. Ex-Senator BORLAND addressed this gathering.

The Nashville *Banner* has this paragraph:

"The rumors in circulation that Mr. LINCOLN has offered Mr. BELL a place in his Cabinet, we are authorized to state, are without the slightest foundation. No such offer has been made, nor any intimation of such intention has been communicated to Mr. BELL, either by Mr. LINCOLN himself or through any of his friends."

LETTER FROM AUGUST BELMONT TO HON. JOHN FORSYTH, OF ALABAMA.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have followed with the most intense anxiety the events which the election of LINCOLN has called forth at the South. While I fully appreciate the legitimate grievances of your section of the country, and the justice of your indignation, I deprecate sincerely the means which a large portion of your citizens seem determined to adopt for their redress. Nobody can regret more than I do the election of LINCOLN, and I certainly need not tell you how earnestly I strove to prevent that baneful calamity. But, now that we are defeated, I think that it behooves every good Democrat, North and South, to reflect calmly upon what course it will be most wise and patriotic to pursue, in order to prevent and frustrate the evils with which a Republican Administration threatens our country.

I take it for granted that the large majority of our Southern brethren are in favor of the Union, provided they can have their rights secured under the Constitution, and their property protected against the inroads of Northern Abolitionism. I hope and trust the Disunionists, *per se*, stand alone in their conspiracy against the Union, which they have labored to undermine for the last twenty years. Unfortunately, they have been able to bring a large number of the patriotic men of the South to the belief that LINCOLN's election is a convincing proof of an overwhelming Anti-Slavery feeling, and it is evident that the unfortunate result of the late election was mainly owing to other causes.

The country at large had become disgusted with the misrule of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the corruption which disgraced his Administration. The Democratic Party was made answerable for his misdeeds, and a change was ardently desired by thousands of conservative men out of politics. This feeling was particularly strong in the rural districts, and did us an infinite harm there. Had we made a unanimous nomination at Charleston we should most probably have overcome our opponents, though for the reason just named the struggle must have in any event been a severe one.

But unfortunate differences paralyzed our forces at the very outset. When the delegates of the Cotton States, under the leadership of Mr. YANCEY, seceded at Charleston, breaking up the National Convention, they sealed the doom of the Democratic Party, and elected Mr. LINCOLN. Will the people of the South now allow these very men to reap the fruits of their reckless course by sustaining and aiding them in their efforts to shatter the magnificent fabric of our Union, which has blessed this vast Republic with never-equaled greatness and prosperity. Is Mr. YANCEY's programme to precipitate the South into a revolution to be carried out by those patriots who, with you, have thus far so nobly fought against him and his nefarious doctrines?

Is it statesmanlike, is it manly to withdraw from the contest when it becomes most fierce, and when victory (*not of ephemeral power and patronage, but of lasting guarantees and principles*) is within our grasp? Is it generous and kind to leave the brave and loyal men of the North, who have stood by you and your rights, and have battled, a forlorn hope, against the most fearful odds—is it right and just, I say, to forsake them in the hour of need and doom them to a hopeless minority!

If the Southern character is prominent for any qualities more than others, they are those of unflinching courage and noble generosity. These virtues have taught me to cherish and honor the chivalrous South, and I appeal through you to those ennobling sentiments, that our Southern friends may pause before they pass the Rubicon, leaving the field to their faithful allies to the mercy of a ruthless victor.

But while I implore them to pause, I am far from wishing them to retrace their steps. A firm, *uncompromising and united* position must secure to them their rights and equality under the Constitution. The conservative mind of the North is ready and and anxious to coöperate with them, and the reaction which has already taken place among thousands who voted for LINCOLN promises most conclusively a satisfactory solution of our troubles. Only do not allow the violent men among you to force the Southern people under the whip of *packed Conventions* into any hasty and inconsiderate steps. No Convention should be formed unless by a direct appeal to the people, and in such a Convention every Slaveholding State should be represented.

This, I am sure, would under the recommendations of Congress and local Legislatures, soon be followed by a general convention of all the States of the Union. The faithful enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and the equal rights of the States in the Territories, must and will be guaranteed to the South, not by enactments and compromises of Congress, which might at any time be repealed and tampered with, but by amendments of the Constitution of such a nature as to silence forever the just apprehensions of the South.

Upon the leading national men of the South devolves now the sacred duty to stem the torrent of terrorism, conjured up by rash politicians. The time for a satisfactory settlement of these vital questions has never been more propitious. We have both Houses of Congress on our side, and the conservative spirit of the country is appalled at the contemplation of the horrid future conjured up by blind fanaticism.

Already now the more moderate organs of the Republican Party give strong evidence of this feeling. I hand you inclosed an extract of the NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, recommending measures of compromise and justice to the South. The article receives additional importance from the fact that the editor of the TIMES is one of the leading lights among the Republicans.

Excuse this lengthy epistle, but the subject is fraught with such deep interest that volumes would not exhaust it.

I hope you will find a few moments of leisure to let me hear from you, and I trust that you may, with the blessing of God, be able to give me cheerful tidings.

Yours, very truly, AUGUST BELMONT.

To Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Mobile.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Case Approaching a Termination—The Theory of the Defence—Side Issues—Scenes in Court, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM A LOOKER ON

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 2, 1860.

It would seem to be a very simple thing for a man to get a divorce from his wife after she had made two distinct written confessions of her guilt—giving names, dates and places; five implied confessions in letters to various parties, and verbal confessions to several parties at different times.

Strange to say, this is the precise position claimed by Mr. BURCH, and after a patient hearing before the Court for two weeks, his chances of success seem far from flattering. Both sides have closed their direct evidence, so that a moderately fair conclusion may be drawn as to the preponderance; and looking at the case in its present position, one can hardly doubt that Mr. BURCH has by far the worst of it. Not only does the defence deny that Mrs. BURCH is guilty, but they pretend to have shown her innocence by the most indisputable legal proof.

As to the written confessions, they claim to have shown compulsion in the style of the papers themselves, the testimony of Mrs. BURCH's helpless condition, Mr. BURCH's admission to Mr. CORNING that he obtained the confession by "shaking his clenched fist in her face," and by Mrs. BURCH's own statement that her husband had made her "swear to a lie." The alleged admissions of guilt in the letters and conversations are contradicted by a series of the most surprising *alibis*. Every date mentioned in the confession is covered by the *alibi* of either STUART or Mrs. BURCH, or both so that instead of being a paper to help the complainant's case, it rather aids the defence. Nor are the *alibis* of Mr. STUART unsatisfactory—they are sworn to by two or three witnesses besides himself, and incontrovertible—so far as the case is at present developed. In fact, unless the grossest perjury has been practised, Mr. STUART could not possibly have been at Mr. BURCH's house on the evenings specified, or, as it has been facetiously expressed, "he could not have invaded Mr. BURCH's marital rights, unless he did it by telegraph."

The appearance of STUART on the stand; his silvery locks, his spectacles, his earnest manner; his asseverations of innocence; his calling upon God to witness the truth of his denial; the solemnity of his allusions to the deaths in the BURCH family; the positive and circumstantial evidence of his innocence as to the days mentioned in the bill; Mrs. BURCH's letter to him, upbraiding him for an intention to ruin her, implying that no such ruin was then accomplished, all are regarded as strong points for the defence. How they are to be met by the rebutting evidence, if they are met at all, remains to be seen.

But why did not the counsel for Mr. BURCH cross-examine STUART? There was the alleged adulterer, confronted with the complaining husband and the forsaken wife—why did the husband refuse to ask him a question, when, if he perjured himself, the prison would be his doom? Various reasons are assigned. Some say that STUART's known legal ability was too much for the complainant's counsel to endure. Others say they had an intention to impeach his character for truth and veracity, either by evidence or in the argument to the jury. What was really their object is best known to themselves. They do not feel disposed to satisfy public curiosity on the subject.

One of the most interesting facts developed among the side issues, is that relating to the counsel for Mr. BURCH. It appeared in evidence, that upon first hearing of the trouble in Mr. BURCH's family, and of the manner in which he was involved, Mr. STUART consulted several times with no less than three lawyers—personal friends—two of whom subsequently accepted a retainer, and are now acting in the case as counsel for Mr. BURCH, *i. e.*, Mr. ARMAN and Mr. DEXTER, the latter a junior, or what the Chicago papers call an ornamental counsel. The act is regarded, among members of the bar here, as hardly the proper thing. DEXTER, however, when examined on the subject, said that though he did not think the gentlemen had done anything dishonest, he did think it was a very unfriendly act. I have heard from other sources, that some of the best points of the complainant were obtained from matters stated in confidence by Mr. STUART, although STUART says he told them nothing that he would not be willing the world should hear.

The juror, Mr. KINNEY, who was allowed leave of absence for two days on account of the death of his child, has been supplied with the testimony taken during his absence, comprising several hundred pages manuscript. Whether he will read it all or not is a question. The whole proceeding was irregular, and will no doubt lead to trouble, whatever way the verdict may be given. That, and the number of exceptions taken during the trial will no doubt insure the hearing of the case in another court.

The Sabbatarians will be shocked to learn that although Mr. BURCH is a member of the Presbyterian Church in good standing, he has kept his clerks busily employed on Sundays preparing the report of the evidence copying from the short-hand writers, notes, &c. hardly consistent with the command, "Six days shalt thou labor," &c.

The sympathy with Mrs. BURCH is, I think, on the increase. Her very appearance in Court is calculated to command it; her mourning dress—her pale interesting features—her woman's tears as affecting allusions, are made to her deceased relatives or her children—her patient, mild demeanor—all combine to excite the sympathy of the beholder. Many who do not doubt her guilt, still think that in this case her husband might, with justice and Christian charity, have

Dealt gently with the erring,

while those who believe her innocent are loud in their condemnation of the brutality of her husband. If the correspondents have been influenced, I think it is more by her speechless supplication, her sweet, though melancholy smile, than any design to be unjust to the other side. Her whole demeanor is calculated to command the sympathy of every manly heart.

The nobleness of the position in this case of Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, the uncle of Mrs. BURCH, is widely acknowledged here. For a man of his commercial and political position, and pressing business engagements, to sit quietly here amid the most threatening commercial political panic ever known in this country, devoting not only his vast pecuniary resources, but his personal attendance to defending the honor of his niece—is deemed not unworthy of commendation from all sides of the question. TIL.

The Evidence Closed for the Defence—More About the Alibis—Testimony as to Mr. Burch Extorting the Confession from His Wife—How He Shook His Fist in Her Face, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

A slight delay was occasioned in the opening of the Court this morning in consequence of the temporary absence of several jurors. Half an hour was, however, the extent of the loss of time.

TWELFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Beckwith offered in evidence the deed signed by Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Burch's letter to Mark Skinner.

Mr. Beckwith stated that the deed conveyed from Isaac H. Burch and his wife to Henry Farnam, the whole of Mrs. Burch's private residence and the following property—all for the *payment of "one thousand dollars and other considerations."* The deed was not recorded:

Lot No. 16 in block 1, in Duncan's addition to Chicago; also, one undivided half of lots Nos. 16 and 15, and north eight feet (front or rear) of lot No. 14 in block 13 in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago; also, lots Nos. 2 and 3 in block 34, in Canal Trustees' sub-division of lots and blocks in west part of sec. 21, T. 39, N. R. 14 E., as lies east of the south branch of the Chicago River; also, lot No. 6 in block 29, original town of Chicago; also, sub-lots Nos. 1 and 2 of lot No. 5 in block 1, fractional sec. 15 addition to Chicago; also, lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago; also, south 25 acres of the southeast fractional quarter of sec. 9, Town 40 N. R. 14 E.

Mr. Beckwith also read the bill of Tiffany & Co. for the clock above referred to.

Mr. Beckwith also read the following letter of Mrs. Burch's to Mark Skinner:

CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1860.

MR. MARK SKINNER—*Dear Sir*: I have just executed an answer to Mr. Burch's bill for divorce of our marriage relations. Will you, as my friend and solicitor, appear in Court, or find some lawyer to do so, and do for me what shall be perfectly right and just as between Mr. Burch and myself. MARY W. BURCH.

EVIDENCE OF HON. ERASTUS CORNING.

Hon. Erastus Corning was called by Mr. Beckwith, and testified as follows: I think I first heard of the difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Burch on Wednesday evening; she arrived in Albany on Friday evening; on Saturday I telegraphed to Mr. Burch to meet me at Suspension Bridge on Tuesday night; he replied that he would be there; I also telegraphed to Mr. Farnam to tell Mr. Burch to meet me; I did meet Mr. Burch at Suspension Bridge on Tuesday evening; previous to talking with Mr. Burch Mr. Pruyn handed me the same letter that has been sent here; I had an interview with Mr. Burch and he went through the story very much as detailed in that letter. Mr. Burch told me that one of the arguments *made use of to get the confession from his wife was putting his fist in her face, and to illustrate it he put his fist to my face—as close to my face as he could get it*; Mrs. Turner was at New-York; I telegraphed her to come to Albany, and she arrived on Thursday evening; Mrs. Turner remained in Albany until the next Monday morning; she returned on account of her medical treatment in New-York; she had been under the charge of Dr. Delafield for two or three months; I received a letter from Mr. Burch by Mr. Armstrong—on Friday morning; I previously received the one that has been read here; I next saw Mrs. Burch at the Falls; she went with her brother, Mr. Horace Turner; I did repeat to Mrs. Burch at that time that Mr. Burch told me that among other things she had connived with David Stuart to seduce Miss Fannie Burch—and he did not know but all the family; I did not tell her anything further at that time; I returned to Albany on Thursday; Friday was much engaged and did not see her; on Saturday I went to New-York to consult with Mr. Turner and relate what I had heard; I returned to Albany on Monday evening; I had no conversation with Mrs. Burch after I left the Falls, before I went to New York; after my arrival I saw the letter of Mr. Burch to Mrs. Turner—one that has been read here; I think that was handed to me by Mr. Turner before Mrs. Turner went to New-York—or at New-York—I am not positive; the letter of Mr. Burch to Mr. Pruyn, to Mrs. Turner to myself, were not shown to Mrs. Burch or read to her prior to the return of Mr. Corning from New-York; [letter identified;] that is the letter I received from Mr. Patterson:

Will Mr. Corning be kind enough to forward the inclosed letter to Mrs. Burch. R. W. PATTERSON, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago.

I handed the letter to Mrs. Burch; she gave it to me back after she had read it; I advised her not to write any more letters; the next conversation I had with Mrs. Burch was on the Thursday that Mr. Sedgwick arrived.

Q.—What was Mrs. Burch's state of mind from the time of her arrival in Albany up to the time of Mr. Sedgwick's arrival?

Mr. Van Arman objected.

Mr. Beckwith submitted that he had a right to show the distracted state of mind of Mrs. Burch at the time she wrote these letters, and the Court so ruled.

Mr. Corning—She was in a very excited state of mind, as much so as it was possible for anybody to be in; she was in a very excited state, as near a distracted woman as you could find; Mr. Burch told me that he had sent Mrs. Burch by the Fort Wayne route, *to prevent her going to Detroit, where her brother was*; Mrs. Burch has no father living; no brother, except Horace Turner.

Mr. Van Arman—We have no questions for the witness, (on cross-examination.)

EVIDENCE OF HORACE TURNER, MRS BURCH'S BROTHER.

Examined by Mr. Beckwith—I am the brother of Mrs. Burch; I was at Mr. Burch's house during the illness and at the time of the death of my brother Joseph; I got there Tuesday of the week he died, and left there on the following Monday; I recollect of Mr. Stuart's being there; Mr. Burch said he would have Stuart there—that he would see Stuart at De Coven's wedding, and would ask him; he said Stuart was a capital nurse; I was not out any evening that week playing cards; *I did not tell Miss Fannie Burch so*; I never saw a game of cards played in Chicago; I had a conversation with Mr. Burch some time in January about a conversation I had with a friend of mine about Stuart; I asked Mr. Burch one morning what kind of a man Stuart was; Mr. Burch said Stuart was a very clever fellow—a smart fellow; I said that he had a very hard reputation among women; Mr. Burch said: "I have heard all the stories about Stuart; I do not believe them; I believe Stuart is a gentleman;" that was the substance of what he said; I went with Mrs. Burch from Niagara Falls to Albany; *she was more like a crazy woman*; I was afraid she *would die before I got to Albany with her.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Arman—I went up with my brother every night, more or less; I do not remember whether Miss Spaulding and Fanny Burch were up on Wednesday night; was out on Thursday night on business with the Michigan Central Railroad.

Q.—Did you have any difficulty that caused you to leave the employ of the Michigan Central? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was it? *The Witness*—I do not know as I am bound to answer that question; am I to give a history of my private affairs? I have no objection if the counsel insist.

The Court ruled the question out.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY H. HAMLIN.

Examined by Mr. Beckwith—I am clerk of the Tremont House; Mr. Stuart was attending a servants' hop at the Tremont House on Christmas Eve, 1859; I remember distinctly that he was there between the hours of eight and ten; we had a hop on the eleventh of February and the ninth of March—a parlor hop—none others that I recollect; I have examined the books.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Arman.—I was about that evening making myself useful—dancing with the girls; Stuart danced with about all the pretty girls that came along. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beckwith—You can go, Sir; I guess you can make yourself more generally useful in Chicago.

DEPOSITION OF WM. BARRY.

Mr. Beckwith read the deposition of Wm. Barry: I know the parties to this suit about three years; am the Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society since its first organization, April 24, 1856; the meeting of the Historical Society was held at Mr. W. H. Brown's house, Nov 29, 1859, on Tuesday evening; I think the members were notified to assemble about 7—it broke up about 10 o'clock—shortly after.

DEPOSITION OF MRS. EMMA E. BANKS.

Mr. Beckwith read a portion of Mrs. Bank's deposition relative to the time when Mr. Stuart visited the concert in May, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Burch and witness were present, and Stuart subsequently came in, and seated himself with the party; saw Mr. Stuart at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Burch; do not know by whose invitation he came; I heard Mrs. Burch ask Mr. Burch what he had done with an extra ticket, and Mr. Burch said *he had given it to Mr. Stuart.*

DEPOSITION OF MRS. HARRIET CORNING.

Mr. Beckwith proposed to show by Mrs. Corning the state of mind of Mrs. Burch, when it is alleged she had made various verbal and written confessions from January 16 to January 31. It was for the jury to determine what influences had been brought to bear upon her to cause these confessions. Her conduct during that time was part of the *res gestæ* to show whether at that time she *knew that she was making a confession.* Her conduct and her statements after leaving her husband's house, was part of the *res gestæ* to show why she left her husband's house.

The Court ruled that it would be extending too far to admit further evidence as to Mrs. Burch's conduct after leaving Chicago and arriving at Albany. The evidence in that regard should be confined strictly to her statements as to her guilt or innocence.

Mr Van Arman hoped that if the defence proposed to introduce evidence known to be irrelevant, the argument should not precede it, to the prejudice of the right of the complainant.

The Court said it was probable that the counsel would offer nothing not supposed to be competent. Mr. Beckwith had, in the last case, confined himself to the question.

Mr. Beckwith read this sentence from Mrs. Corning's deposition, which was admitted in evidence: "Mrs. Burch, on her arrival in Albany, was very excited, and seemed almost distracted.

Mr. Beckwith offered a record of the United States Court, for the purpose of showing when the verdict was rendered in the Coates case; that the verdict was rendered on Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

Mr. Van Arman admitted that the trial took place on that day and also that the Fair commenced Oct. 14, 1857. It appeared from the files of the Chicago *Times*, read by Mr. Beckwith, that the Fair was held on Oct. 14, 15 and 16, 1857, and that the exhibition of the riding-school class took place on the 15th. He proposed to read the theatre advertisement.

Mr. Van Arman objected.

Mr. Beckwith—Will I be at liberty to state my reasons why I think it should be admitted? [Laughter, in which Mr. Van Arman joined.]

Mr. Beckwith said that Mr. Cameron had sworn this advertisement was put in by authority of the managers.

Mr. Van Arman urged that the advertisement could be no evidence that the performance did take place. He supposed that they had long since abandoned the idea that all that was in the papers was true.

The Court—That has been overruled.

Mr. Farnsworth—And the decision has been reversed.

The Court remarked that having proved that the parties were at the theatre, and that the plays were made, he would admit the notice as evidence to fix the time of the play—not as to the fact whether the play was enacted.

Mr. Van Arman—Then you think it is admissible to prove a date, but not to prove a fact.

The Court—Well, if I had said *that*, Mr. Van Arman, I should be willing that you should put those words into my mouth. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beckwith read in evidence the notices of the plays at the theatre, and the advertisements for the plays on the previous evening, Nov. 13, and the succeeding evening, Nov. 15. On the 13th "Dombey and Son," and "My Fellow Clerk" were played.

TESTIMONY OF CHRISTOPHER ROBERT.

Examined by Mr. Beckwith.—I have been in Mr. Burch's employ; went there July 27, 1857; I do not recollect when he went East that summer; I was in his employ some time before I knew who he was; I remember his being East at the failure of Samuel J. Holly; *my recollection is that* was Sept. 5, 1857; he was East on Monday, the 7th; he might be off a day or so that I would not notice it, except by some incident.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Beckwith said he wished the complainant's counsel to produce certain letters of Mr. Burch, to show that Mr. Burch was at home from October 4 to October 15, 1857.

Mr. Van Arman said they would admit he was at home on the 4th and the 15th, but could not tell as to the intermediate time. [Mr. Burch here examined his papers to ascertain the fact—it will be recollected that one of the dates of the alleged visits of Stuart was on the 14th of October.]

Mr. Van Arman said Mr. Burch would examine the matter and admit the dates as they would be fixed by papers.

Mr. Beckwith announced that with the exception of brief testimony by Mr. Calvin and Dr. Small, the evidence for the defence was closed.

The Court remarked that it would be desirable to close the testimony as early as three o'clock in the afternoon, so as to allow of his going to Joliet to open Court there. As Mr. Beckwith said his testimony would occupy but ten minutes, it was finally determined that the Court should adjourn to Monday at two o'clock.

After the Court had cautioned the jurors not to converse with their neighbors on the subject of the trial, and arrangements had been made to give Mr. Kinney—the temporarily absent juror—the evidence taken during his absence, the Court adjourned to Monday.

Some fears were expressed that the juror would read portions of the depositions not admitted in evidence, but the Court was of the opinion that the juror would have read enough when he had read what was required of him—and so was your correspondent. O. JR.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Hon. ROBERT MORRELL, well and favorably known in this State as a member of Congress and Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, died at Greene, Chenango County, on Thursday last, aged 73 years.

Mr. James Barnett, a merchant at South Egremont, Mass., was so seriously burnt by the explosion of a barrel of naptha, (which he was incautiously drawing from with a lighted candle,) on the 28th ult., that he died, after lingering in great pain for nearly a week.

Geo. Riley, aged 14 years, oldest son of Philo Ball, was drowned while skating on a pond at Riga, in Salisbury, Conn., the 27th November.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 79, 45, 47.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 5217, 5728, 5596, 5725, 5269, 5233, 5258, 3374, 6163, 5228, 5491, 5104, 6157, 1346, 6513, 6459, 6522, 6377, 6435, 5281, 5537, 5538, 6478, 6479, 5595, 6227, 6160, 2367½, 4414, 6211, 6163, 5247, 6218½, 5404, 5820, 6444, 3429, 3933, 6147, 2332, 5007, 6391, 4868, 6030, 6091, 6332, 6119, 6076, 6477, 5717, 6184, 6432, 6507, 5868, 6177, 4849.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers.—Nos. 29, 29½, 34, 21. Issues of law, &c.—Nos. 35, 125, 126, 128 to 140.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Same as on Thursday. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2053, 2329, 61, 2391, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2101, 2405, 42. *Part II.*—Nos. 2292, 380, 381, 331, 2189, 2197, 2393, 1773, 2099, 2105, 2184, 324, 1870, 2289, 1646.

TRIAL OF MORRISETT FOR MURDER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court, yesterday morning, Judge MULLEN proceeded with the trial of Morrissett, commenced on the previous day.

Fire-Marshal Baker was recalled by the prosecution. He described the appearance of the prisoner's store after the fire. There was a strong smell of camphene, and some of it, unburned, was still lying on the floor; a hole appeared to have been cut through the partition before the fire was set, because it was burned as if from both sides; the most of the burning, however, was in the prisoner's store; witness had a conversation with the prisoner after his arrest; prisoner had said that he was waiting upon a customer when the fire broke through the top of the partition into his own store; he said that the man who was burned had run in from the street to put out the fire; he said that he neither sold nor used camphene in the store, and accounted for the deceased having been scented with it, by saying that he was a dirty sort of a fellow, and had probably ointed himself to kill the body vermin upon him.

On cross-examination, witness stated that he had previously known the prisoner. There was no counsel for prisoner present when the dying deposition of the deceased was taken.

Sergeant Croppse next testified that he visited the scene of the fire with Fire-Marshal Baker; he noticed the presence of camphene, and in other respects corroborated the testimony of the last witness, both in regard to the appearance of the fire, and the statements of prisoner after arrest; prisoner said the business of the store was carried on in his own name, but with his brother's money; witness knew the deceased by sight, but was not further acquainted with him; he was rather rough in appearance; during the inspection of the burned premises, witness and Marshal Baker gathered up a bottle of the fluid on the floor; the bottle was here produced and identified; it contained a dirty mixture of water and camphene or turpentine

George F. Ellison next testified that he had been employed in Morton's store; on the night of the fire he left the store at 7 o'clock; when the store was closed, one gas-light was left, about five feet from the partition; Morton kept in his store a small quantity of turpentine, for marking goods, perhaps about a pint at a time; the stove in Morton's store was about five feet from the partition.

Michael McNally next testified that on the night in question, he locked Morton's store, and took the key himself; the store was left in its usual condition; Morton had left the store about twenty minutes before the witness.

Hugh Mallin next testified that in March last he kept a camphene, fluid and lamp-store at No. 60 West Broadway; he saw the deceased at the Hospital; he had previously seen him—about a month or two before he saw him at the Hospital; he had come at that time to witness' store for a gallon of camphene; he obtained it, and having paid for it, carried it away; on two subsequent occasions he came and purchased the same quantity. He did not say what he wanted the fluid for; at the Hospital the deceased recognized the witness, and recalled having purchased the camphene of him.

Hubert Giroux, Secretary of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, the next witness, identified a policy of insurance on the prisoner's store, here produced in evidence; the amount insured was one thousand dollars

THE DEFENCE.

The prosecution here rested, and counsel for defence opened in a brief address to the jury.

Eldridge G. Dow, the first witness called for the defence, was called to prove the value of prisoner's stock of crockery at the time of the fire; had been in the crockery business ten or eleven years; he had been in prisoner's store a short time before the fire; from a casual observation he judged the stock there to be worth from $800 to $1,000; witness had known the prisoner for five or six years; had never heard anything said against him; witness was in the habit of selling goods to prisoner on credit; the prisoner was his debtor at the time of the fire.

Morris Hartz next testified to the prisoner's good character for the past five or six years; there was a fire once before in a store occupied by the prisoner; this was about two or three years ago.

William Myers next testified that he had been in the crockery business for thirty years; he examined the goods in the prisoner's store after the fire; he estimated the value of the goods that must have been in the store at the time of the fire at $600; at retail they might sell for twenty-five per cent more.

On cross examination the witness stated that he had sold the prisoner goods.

Frederick Dryer next testified to prisoner's good character during the past five or six years.

Philip Peyton testified to the prisoner's good character for the past twelve years. Witness had known the deceased for the last fifteen years. He was a man of very bad character. Witness would not believe him under oath. Witness had known the prisoner in Canada. He always had borne a good character there. The deceased bore a very bad reputation in Quebec. He was notorious there.

Jean Baptiste Hupé next testified that the deceased was a gambler and drunkard. He lived by gambling and occasionally keeping a small groggery. Witness would not believe him under oath.

Vital Roy next testified to the prisoner's good character. The deceased bore a bad reputation. Witness would hardly believe him under oath. On cross examination witness stated that he had heard people speak ill as well as in praise of the prisoner.

Peter Winsberg next testified to having known the prisoner five years, during which time he had borne a very good character.

William W. Shirley next testified that he had been an auctioneer for twenty years; he examined the damaged stock in the prisoner's store after the fire, at the request of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company; the value of the stock before the fire he estimated at $800; the burnt part was worth about $250.

Mr Myers being recalled stated that a part of the damaged stock sold for over a hundred dollars.

James Williams next testified that he had been in the crockery business thirty years; he estimated the value of the prisoner's stock, as it was before the fire, at $800.

There was no further testimony, and counsel for defence thereupon moved the Court to instruct the jury to acquit; first, because the facts proved had not sustained the indictment; second, because the offence was committed before the passage of the act under which the present indictment was found; third, that the deceased had been impeached, and could not therefore be believed; fourth, that if he were to be believed, his statement proved that he himself overset the dish of camphene which ignited upon his clothes. The exception was overruled.

Counsel for defence then summed up to the jury, dwelling chiefly on the impeachment of the testimony of the deceased. On that testimony the prosecution mainly relied. And certainly the jury would not send a man to the gallows on the testimony of a man who had been proved to sustain such a character as that of La Rochelle, who had himself confessed to having met his death while he was in the act of committing a felony. After some further comment on the contradictions of the testimony, the counsel concluded with an eloquent appeal to the sympathy of the jury, on behalf of the wife and children of the prisoner. During these remarks, both the prisoner and his wife were moved to tears.

The District-Attorney briefly reviewed the testimony for the people, and answered the objections to its validity raised by the defence. He briefly commented on the circumstances, like the presence of camphene, and the hole in the partition, which implicated the prisoner in the crime, and submitted the case under the charge of the Court.

The dying deposition of the deceased was read to the jury. It stated in substance that the prisoner had employed the deceased to assist in firing his store. Deceased had purchased the camphene in the manner and at the place described by the witness, Hugh Mallin. After the store had been fired the prisoner had pushed the deceased into the flames. The reasons which the prisoner had given for firing his store were to obtain the insurance and to spite Morton, who wanted to have him removed. He promised the deceased to set him up in a little business for himself, in reward for his services. The deceased was 52 years of age.

The Court reviewed the whole testimony in the case, and charged that the jury might find a verdict of murder in the first or any less degree, as the facts proved should warrant, although the Court of Appeals had decided that there was no punishment for murder in the first degree. But the jury must find according to the facts, regardless of the consequences. It was no question of theirs whether the prisoner would be punished or not. Their duty ended with a true finding of the facts proved. If there was a reasonable doubt, the prisoner should have the benefit of it and be acquitted.

The jury retired, and at a late hour last evening, when our reports came in, had not agreed on a verdict.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

During the trial of Morissett, the Grand Jury came in with a batch of indictments. Before they retired, Judge MULLEN stated that he felt it to be his duty to call their attention to a state of facts that had come to the knowledge of the Court. The Supreme Court, upon a petition of certain parties, had issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Marshal Rynders, requiring him to produce John Thomas, a fugitive slave in his custody, whom the petitioner claimed as witness in a suit. The Marshal, in accordance with the mandate, produced a John Thomas. But as the person produced proved to be the wrong one, the Marshal was required to amend the return, which he did, to the statement that there was no other John Thomas than the one produced in his custody. At some time after the application for the writ, the person whose production had been required was seized on the public streets of the City, by an officer or officers of the United States Circuit or District Court and, without any legal warrant or authority whatever, conveyed away into the State of Virginia after having been detained for some time in concealment. It was important that citizens should be protected from being kidnapped in the public streets. If a black man may be kidnapped now a white one will be next. The Court would not say that the Marshal had any complicity in the commission of the offense, but so great a crime should not be overlooked, whoever may have committed it. The jury should therefore diligently inquire into the circumstances. His Honor regretted to add to the excitement which now raged in the nation, but there could be no safety to the public in allowing any of its members to be seized without authority and hurried beyond the jurisdiction of the State. The jury should investigate the whole case, and make such presentment as the evidence obtained would warrant.

The Court will sit this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder—Come A. Morrisett, Daniel Finley.

Court of General Sessions.

A FEMALE FORGER DISCHARGED.

Before Recorder BARNARD yesterday, Ann Crane, who had previously pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in having passed a counterfeit bill, was brought up for sentence. In view of the prisoner's poor health, and the fact that she had a family dependent upon her, the Court suspended sentence, and the prisoner was discharged.

A FALSE PRETENDER SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Frederick Bishop, previously found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, was next sentenced to the penitentiary for nine months.

LARCENY—EFFECTS OF A "SPREE."

Job Frazer, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a horse and wagon, worth more than $500, pleaded guilty to an attempt. The prisoner stated that he had taken the horse and carriage, as it stood in the street, while he was on a spree, by way of a "sky-lark." In view of the circumstances, the Court imposed a light sentence. Prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

BAIL FORFEITED.

The case of Dietmar Steinmetz was next called. The prisoner not being present, his bail was forfeited.

A "MONOMANIAC" CONVICTED OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Albert Brewster, indicted for false pretences, was next brought to trial. The complaining witness, *Charles B. Wood*, of the firm of Wood Brothers, testified that the prisoner came to their place on the 1st of October last, being at that time intoxicated to them, and wanted to buy a carriage; Wood knew that there were two Brewsters, one of whom was responsible; he inquired and found that the prisoner was not the responsible one; he therefore did not let him take the carriage; a few days after the prisoner came again and said he would pay his previous debt, and wanted to get the carriage which he had selected; he gave a note of ninety days for his former bill, and a check on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rahway for the present carriage, which he then took away.

The defence admitted that the prisoner had no account at the Bank upon which he had drawn the check, but asked an acquittal on the ground that no false pretences had been made out. The motion was overruled, and the defence proceeded.

George Brewster, the prisoner's brother, stated that the prisoner was suffering at the time of the offence from a stroke of paralysis. Witness had told Wood of his brother's weakness, and had informed him where he could recover his carriage; Wood admitted to him that he had made the transaction with the prisoner for the purpose of obtaining the amount of his former indebtedness.

Walter Brewster, another brother of the prisoner, testified that the prisoner's mind was suffering from the effects of sun-stroke; his monia ran in the particular direction of a desire for teams; he had destroyed one horse and wagon, and having been refused another, had resorted to various means for obtaining a carriage; he manifested a certain *furore* for carriages. Witness recounted several other occasions on which the prisoner had performed an act like the present.

The jury then retired, and, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Kiernohan, August Ihl.

For Arson—Patrick Welsh, John Schaeff, William M. Johnson, Emile Berger.

For Grand Larceny—Andrew Gustavelli, Leopold Gustavelli, Antonio Lobiin, John Hanley, Andrew Hanley, Thomas Murphy, Anna Boyd.

For Mayhem—Francis Brannigan.

For Forgery—Charles Pell, *alias* Thompson.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Morris Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan.

For Attempt at Rape—August Stephany.

Marine Insurance—Sufficiency of a Surveyor's Certificate of Seaworthiness.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

Thomas S. Hathaway vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—The facts of this case appear from the case made as follows: In 1855 the brig *Berinda* was insured by the defendant for the sum of $10,000, the vessel being valued at $20,000; and it appears that the owners had by the policy the privilege of making further insurance upon the vessel at any time within one year from the date of the first policy. She sailed in February, 1856, from Hong Kong, in China, to Shanghai, intending to return again, but met with disastrous weather on the voyage; and on the 20th of February, in the same year, took a Chinese pilot near Gutzlaff, and the next day proceeded up the river Yang-tze-Kiang.

She ran ashore on the south bank of that river and grounded in the mud, and the tide rising, flowed over the vessel and caused considerable damage. Several attempts were made to get her off, but the tide finally relieved the vessel so far that she was floated off with little difficulty. The vessel was surveyed by the surveyor to Lloyds and the master of the ship *Mastiff*, and their certificate shows that the vessel had sustained but slight injuries, except that her false keel had been carried away, and considerable of the copper upon her bottom was in a ragged condition. The surveyor, by his certificate, thought there was nothing in her condition to prevent her making her voyage to Hong Kong. Acting upon this certificate, the master of the brig put back to Hong Kong in ballast, after her cargo had been taken off.

She started on the return voyage on the 10th day of March, 1856. She met with fresh gales and fresh disasters, and finally foundered on the Chinese coast. On the trial of this cause the defendant, by answer, alleged that the damage sustained was the result of negligence. The jury, however, found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $14,519 20. On the rendition of this verdict the counsel for the defendant moved the Court for a new trial, on the ground that the facts did not justify the verdict. This motion was denied, but the Court directed the motion to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. This motion now came on to be heard, the counsel for the defendant, in his application for a new trial, taking the ground that when the vessel proceeded to Hong-Kong, she was not in a seaworthy condition, and although the surveyor to Lloyds gave a certificate that she had sustained but slight damage, he did not examine her parts under water, where he contends the evidence shows she had actually sustained damage; and, further, that the master of the brig knowing her to be unseaworthy, notwithstanding the surveyor's certificate, he proceeded at the risk of the owners, and that her disaster on the coast was purely the result of negligence of the master.

The counsel for the plaintiff assumed that the certificate of the surveyor was conclusive evidence of her seaworthiness, and that her master was justified on that authority in proceeding back to Hong Kong; and quoted from Judge Story in support of this position: "That a survey is a common public document, looked to both by underwriters and owners as affording the means of ascertaining upon the very spot at the very time, the state and condition of the ship and other property in hazard." Decision reserved.

F. B. Cutting for plaintiff; Daniel Lord for defendant.

Title of Assignees under a Voluntary Assignment from an Insolvent Debtor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

George S. Levings vs. Louis S De Markas and Henry De Markas—This is an action under the law of 1858 relative to the rights of assignees under a voluntary assignment by an insolvent debtor, to impeach a chattel mortgage made by the debtor prior to the assignment.

The plaintiff claims, as assignee of one Umbach, who, prior to October, 1859, together with his wife, as appears, was engaged in the wine and segar trade at No. 335 Sixth avenue. On the 18th of that month, Umbach and wife joined in an assignment to the plaintiff for the benefit of creditors. On the 19th and 20th of the same month, the defendants entered, as alleged, upon the premises of the plaintiff, and took, in satisfaction of a pretended claim, a large amount of the property assigned, and converted it to their own use.

The defendants deny all the above allegations, and aver that they seized the property under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage made to them by the debtor prior to the assignment, such mortgage being made as collateral security to several promissory notes made by such debtor, and payable to the defendants. The defendants claim that the mortgage bound the property, and that the debtor could not make any *bona fide* assignment of property thus mortgaged.

The case has been on trial now for two days, and is not yet concluded.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff, Wm. W. Niles for defendants.

Penalty for Violating the Fire Laws.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fire Department vs. Nathaniel Johnson—The Jury in this case rendered a verdict for the plaintiff on the question of notice, and on the fact that the party wall was less than eight inches thick. This verdict will entitle the plaintiff to $100, the forfeiture for such a violation, and also to the removal of the violation complained of.

Surrogate's Court.

Will Admitted—The will of Moses L. Lyon was now admitted to probate. An estate of about $25,000 was left to the family of the testator.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Jury in the case of Rudolph Bloomingberg, one of the sureties on the bonding of the slaver *Orion*, and indicted for perjury in swearing to his responsibility as such surety, were unable to agree, and were accordingly discharged. They stood six for acquittal and six for conviction.

Judge SHIPMAN was unable to sit in Court yesterday by reason of illness, and no further cases will be called until Monday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Allen and Bonney.

Nelson, et al., vs. Halsted.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Gould vs. Bumsey, et al.—Judgment approved with costs. (Opinion by SUTHERLAND.)

Bernstein vs. Travis.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Clark, Executor, &c. vs. Gilbert.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. (Opinion by ALLEN, J.)

Train et al vs. Brown.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event. (Opinion by Judge Sutherland.)

Before Judges Sutherland, Allen and Leonard.

Macy vs. Wheeler.—Order reversed. New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Duffy vs. Duncan.—Judgment affirmed with costs to Hagan, to be paid by the plaintiffs, and without costs either to the defendants as between each other or against the fund. (Opinion by Judge Allen.)

Before Justices Sutherland, Allen and Bonney.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. The Summit County Bank.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

Woodruff vs. Hurson et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. (Opinion by ALLEN.)

Sunker vs. Recknagel et al.—Judgment affirmed.

Vail vs. Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Company.—Judgment affirmed. (Opinion by ALLEN.)

Kirney et al. vs. Stansbury.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Morrison vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event. (Opinion by ALLEN, J.)

Lee et al. vs. Selleck et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. (Opinion by SUTHERLAND, J.)

Andriot vs. Lawrence.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Hawkins vs. Avery et al.—Judgment affirmed. (Opinion by ALLEN, J.)

Haper et al. vs. Bangs.—Appeals dismissed with $10 costs.

Union Bank vs. Garret S. Mott et al.—Order as heretofore modified by the General Term affirmed.

Libby et al. vs. Adams.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. (Opinion by BONNEY, J.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 6.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	73	150	Harlem R. Pref.	30
2,000	do	72¾	10	Sixth-av. Railroad	134
1,000	Missouri State 6s	67	15	Mich. Cen. R.	46½
30,000	do	66	100	do	46
8,000	Virginia State 6s	76	100	do	45¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mt Bs	80	100	do s10	45½
2,000	Mich. So. Sk'g F'd Bs.	68	100	do	45½
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	14	510	do	45
5,000	do	13½	100	do b10	45
4,000	do	13	200	do	44¾
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	74	200	do b10	44½
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ℔ ct. B	90	20	Chic. & Rock I. R.	49¼
5,000	do	89	1350	do	48½
30	Bank of New York	90	150	Reading Railroad	31½
25	American Ex. Bk.	90	200	do	31
10	D. & H. C. Co. ex div	83	400	do	31¼
150	Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	60	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	77½	50	do	12¾
75	do	78	450	do	12½
250	Hud. River R.	38	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	26½
22	do	38¼	100	do s10	26¼
300	do	37½	150	do	26¾
80	La C. & Mil. R.	1	125	Panama Railroad	108
1350	N. Y. Cen. R. opg.	72	100	do s10	108
820	do p. & c.	72	75	do	108½
250	do c	71¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	53
100	do c	71½	400	do	52½
100	do s30	71½	200	do s10	51¾
100	do s15	71¼	100	do	52
100	do c	71¾	450	do	52¼
150	do opg	71½	50	do s15	52¼
250	Erie Railroad opg	25½	9	Cleve., C. & Cin. R.	89½
100	do s3	25¼	850	Gal. & Chic. R.	58½
100	do s15	25	100	do b10	58½
200	do b30	25¾	200	do s10	58¾
300	do opg	25¾	350	do	59
325	do s30	25	250	do	59½
200	Harlem Railroad	13	125	Cleve. & Tol. R.	21½
200	do	12¾	200	do	20¾
650	do	12¾	900	do	20½
50	do	12½	850	Chic., Bur. & Qn. R.	64

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, '65	93	400	Harlem Railroad	12½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	71	100	Reading Railroad	31½
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	65¾	600	do	31¼
1,000	do	65½	200	Mich So. & N. Ind. R.	12½
5,000	do	66¼	200	do	12½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84	95	Mich. Cen. R.	45
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	102	50	do	44¾
1,000	Han. & St. Jo. R. Bs	50	100	do	44
50	Metropolitan Bank	100	50	do	43
35	Canton Company	14	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	25¾
130	Pac. M. St'p. Co.	77	250	Ill. C. R. Scr'p	52
50	do b60	78	325	do	52½
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	71¾	100	do	52½
1000	do	71	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	20½
145	do	70¾	250	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	48½
150	do	70½	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62½
250	Erie Railroad	25	50	do	63

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

There is a further fall in Stocks to-day of *two per cent.*, making, with the rapid decline of yesterday, from 4 to 4½ ℔ cent. in two days. There was nothing on the surface of the advices from the seat of Government in the morning papers, and less in the English news *via* Portland, to create the additional depression, but the accounts which went out from the Street from the market were so very discouraging as to lead to a good many orders to sell without limit as to price. And speculators for the fall, acting upon similar impulses, and the reports which came into the Street of the extreme dullness of trade and constant fall on the Corn Exchange, increased their *short* lines. In a 7 ℔ cent. market for Money on call there is little or no difficulty encountered, in days of depression like yesterday and to-day, in borrowing Stocks to sell in this way for cash, so that no very correct idea of the source of the sales officially reported can be drawn from the printed lists. State Stocks, as well as Railway Shares, have been lent and borrowed between the Brokers for the speculation for still lower prices; although it is equally certain that a good many out and out sacrifices are being made by holders from political apprehension, rather than immediate necessity or pressure for the money, or any serious question of the public faith of the States. As the New-York Central transfers closed for a week, on yesterday, preliminary to the annual election of Directors at Albany, the sales to-day, if not otherwise specified, were for the reopening of the books on the 12th inst. The price of the stock touched about as low a point as about the 20th of November, before the Bank expansion, being 9 ℔ cent. lower than on the sudden rally from that movement, when 79½ ℔ cent. was at one time reached, and the same remark applies to several of the Westerns, such as Illinois Central and Burlington and Quincy, while other descriptions went lower than at any time since the panic set in, and in one or two cases lower than in the panic of 1857. Rock Island was done as low as 48½ ℔ cent., which is the smallest figure the stock ever brought. Both the Michigan roads and Cleaveland and Toledo were weak, and Reading fell to 31½ ℔ cent, Erie to 25, and Harlem to 12½ ℔ cent. The lowest sales for three years past were made in Missouris, 65½, and in Tennessees, 71 ℔ cent. In reference to the new Ohio Loan, the advertisement of the State is withdrawn, so far as receiving proposals on twenty-year stock is concerned. The notice otherwise remains open until 13th December. In Railway mortgages the transactions have fallen off to a few retail parcels. There is less disposition to sacrifice on this class of security than on others, and speculators against the market manifest no disposition to make contracts in the bonds of the standard or leading roads. The City Bank shares are held with a fair degree of steadiness. The general market after the Second Board closed quiet, at following rates:

Missouris	65½	Galena	58¾
Central	71½	Rock Island	48½
Erie	25¾	Ill. Central	52¾
Harlem	12½	Mich. Central	43
Hudson	37	Mich. Southern	12½
Reading	31	Mich. Guaranteed	25¾
Panama	108½	Toledo	20½

The financial news from abroad is almost wholly overlooked, though of singularly interesting character between the great Banks of England and France, in the general absorption of the public interest in our own political news, as it affects trade and Money affairs. The indications from the interior of this State and of New-England begin to point to something like an all-pervading practical interest in the crisis, because of the depressing effect upon the prices of the marketable products of the farm, the mill and the dairy. This was not the feeling two or three weeks ago in the interior of our own State, the farmers and country dealers being then comparatively free from panic or apprehension. To-day the telegraphic advices from New Orleans are more encouraging for the movement of Exchange, and there is also more doing in Cotton. Some very heavy additional failures among the Cotton factors are reported by telegraph. The rates for Money here outside of Bank remain the same as quoted for some days past, but the amount of business through the Discount Brokers is small, and negotiations difficult to force at any reasonable rates. On the best short bills the rate is called 12@15 ℔ cent.

The Commissioners of the New-York Canal Fund give notice that proposals will be received until noon of the 26th of December for a loan of $1,200,000, to supply a deficiency in the Sinking Fund of this State, for which certificates will be issued, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st of October, 1864.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 1:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	4,353 13	233,750 11
Shipped South	16,828 02	771,745 19
Total	21,181 15	1,005,496 10
	Week Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North, 1859	3,693 15	180,686 02
Shipped South	14,548 10	571,068 16
Total	18,242 05	751,754 18

The latest London quotations for American Securities, by the *City of Baltimore*, are as follows:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. red	94 @ 96
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874	93 @ 95
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	80 @ 82
Do. 6 ℔ cent	82 @ 84
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	86 @ 88
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	86 @ 88
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	26 @ 24 dis
Do. do. all paid	74 @ 76
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ cent. conv., 1869	88 @ 90
Do. (s'g f'd) 8 ℔ ct 1st m., 1882	88 @ 90
Do. $100 shares	58 @ 62
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 p.c. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72x.d.
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	86 @ 88
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	93 @ 95
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	95 @ 97
Do. $100 shares	78 @ 80
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℔c. '67	91 @ 93
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859	89 @ 91
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔ c. '83, assent	81 @ 83
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔ c., '62, '71, '75, do	63 @ 65
Do. shares, assented	34 @ 35
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1865	100 @ 102
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	100 @ 102
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m. 6 ℔ cent., convert	90 @ 92
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster	91 @ 93
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38x.d.
Philadelphia and Reading R., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @ 80
Do. $50 shares	23 @ 26

The Boston *Post*, under date last evening, says:

"The non-arrival of the New-York mails, until late in the day, caused State-street to seem even stiffer than usual. The bank specie this morning was $3,506,400, a loss of $9,600. New-York funds in less demand. Money is more accessible on call, but as few want to borrow 'minute' money, the market is practically unchanged. The best paper is 1¼ to 1½ ℔ cent. Nothing new in stocks. Transactions small and prices about as last reported.

All the help that the Boston banks get from New-York is, that the banks of the latter do not draw their Boston balances, which, by the way, cannot be very large just now. As New-York holds seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars, and as she has not yet lost an amount worth talking of, with all her expansion, it seems as if there were no good reason for altering her policy as regards Boston. Indeed, it would pay for her to let Boston have a million of dollars, at this moment. As near as we can gather, the Associated Boston Banks, fearing a refusal, declined to ask any assistance in New-York. But for any leniency that Wall-street has exhibited, those interested must be duly grateful.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly bank statement of the Boston banks with those of last week exhibits a decrease of $649,785 in the item of loans and discounts, $336,917 in specie, $636,825 in deposits, and an increase of $113,484 in circulation."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning reports thus:

"Money on call continues to be abundant, but the rates for the best paper is still about 12; second class and extended paper is impossible to place, except at almost ruinous rates, with a tendency rather upwards. There is but little doing outside of Bank, and the failures made public within the past few days have rather tended to intimidate buyers, and keep them from the street."

Business at Baltimore, yesterday, is noticed in the *American* thus:

"Financial and commercial affairs show no improvement to-day. Money on the street continues tight and capitalists show no desire to invest at present. It is difficult to effect sales on the street of first-class single name paper at 1½ ℔ cent., but prime indorsed may be quoted at 1 ℔ cent. Second class would not pass muster at any rate. Exchange on New-York is in good demand, and may be quoted as steady at 1½ ℔ cent. As was the case yesterday, nothing of importance transpired on the Corn Exchange."

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS' closing rates for Currency and Exchange to-day:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey	½ @—
West Jersey and Philadelphia	2½ @—
Baltimore, int. Penn. and Maryland	3 @ 4
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	2½ @—
South Carolina	10 @—
N. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	10 @—
Virginia and Tennessee	6 @ 8
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	10 @—
Free Indiana	6 @—
Louisiana	5 @—
Mobile	6 @—
Canada and Michigan	1½ @—
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	2½ @—
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	3 @—
Drafts and Checks on Boston	½ @—
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	10 @—
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	10 @—
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1½ @—
Drafts and Checks on New Orleans	5 @—
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	2½ @—

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 13,835 bbls. Flour, 192,278 bushels Wheat, 18,991 bushels Corn, 280 bushels Rye, 59,357 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 1,999 pkgs. Provisions, and 600 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $5 for Pots and $5 @ $5 12½ for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand, including Middling Uplands at 9¾c. @ 10c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Prices of State and Western Flour continue to favor buyers, yet the demand is moderate. Many holders are forcing their supplies on the market. Sales have been reported of 14,650 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 50 @ $4 60; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 60 @ $4 80, the lower rate with check to-day, but most of the sales of straight shipping lots were made at $4 65 @ $4 70; superfine Western at $4 45 @ $4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 65 @ $5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 75 @ $5 75, very inferior extra Ohio at $4 80 @ $4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 @ $5 20, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@ $4 60
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 70 @ $5 15 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 20 @ $7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 80 @ $7 ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 20 @ $4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $3 25 for Jersey; $3 30 for MARSH's caloric dried; and $3 50 @ $3 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has declined materially and been quite unsettled. The forcing of some lots on the market has affected the trade very unfavorably. The demand has been fair, yet not active. We have heard of sales of 86,000 bushels, including white Western, at $1 20 @ $1 25; red Western, afloat, part at $1 15, and in store, for cash, at $1 08; Milwaukee Club at $1 05 @ $1 08, the lower rate with check to-day; Chicago Spring at $1, and choice white Kentucky at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn has attracted less attention, and has declined. Sales have been reported of 58,000 bushels, at 60c. for unsound mixed Western; 61½c. @ 62½c., mainly at 62c., for sound do. do.; and 65c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is very quiet at 68c. @ 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been less inquired for, at former prices. Oats continue quiet, including Canada at 38c. @ 39c.; Western at 37½c. @ 38½c.; and State at 38½c. @ 39½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 650 bales North River at 75c. @ 85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in moderate demand at 30c. @ 35c ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been quite dull, and prices nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 530 bbls. New-Orleans, privately and at auction, at from 30c. @ 33½c.; with 57 hhds. Porto Rico, at auction, at 22½c. @ 23½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled, sales having been reported of 800 bbls. in lots, including Mess at $16 62½ @ $16 75, and Prime at $10 50 @ $10 75 ℔ bbl. Of Bacon, 200 boxes Ribbed Middles were sold, at 9½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been inactive; 175 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, at 10½c. @ 10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed; sales, to-day, 150 bbls., in lots, at $9 50 @ $10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50 @ $11 for extra Western Mess; $5 @ $5 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50 @ $14 25 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in limited request, at 15c. @ 20c. for State and 11c. @ 15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is less sought after at 9c. @ 11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of 70 tcs., have been reported, at $3 @ $3 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet and sales have been reported of only a few hundred hogsheads Cuba, in lots, at 4¾c. @ 5¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 17½c. @ 17¾c., and is held at 18c. ℔ gallon. Sales 250 bbls., part at 18c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day at advanced rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 13½d. @ 14d½; Corn, 13d. @ 14d. ℔ bush.; Cotton 9-32d. @ 5-16d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs.; and Hops ½d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. @ 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d. @ 15d. ℔ bushel; Peas, 14½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. @ 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 14d. @ 15d. ℔ bushel; Hops, ½d. @ ⅝d. ℔ lb. For Bristol—Flour at 4s. ℔ bbl.

Sales of Real Estate....Dec. 6.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 264 Bowery, 17x100 .... $12,100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASANIELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PUTNAM—WHIRLIGIG HALL—DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ROSE BAMBO—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Disunion question occupied the attention of both Houses of Congress yesterday, to the exclusion of all other business. In the Senate, Mr. LATHAM, of California, presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking for the establishment of a daily Overland Mail, but it was laid over for the present. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, then introduced a resolution, in accordance with the notice given by him yesterday, providing that so much of the President's Message as relates to the present condition of the country be referred to a Special Committee of thirteen. The Senate, however, without considering it, adjourned over until Monday. In the House, after some unimportant proceedings, the Speaker appointed the Committee of one from each State, in accordance with Mr. BOTELER's resolution, to consider and report upon all questions connected with the perilous condition of the country. This important Committee is constituted as follows:

1..Corwin, of Ohio.	17..Nelson, of Tenn.
2..Millson, of Va.	18..Dunn, of Ind.
3..Adams, of Mass.	19..Taylor, of La.
4..Winslow, of N. C.	20..Davis, of Miss.
5..Humphrey, of N. Y.	21..Kellogg, of Ill.
6..Boyce, of S. C.	22..Houston, of Ala.
7..Campbell, of Pa.	23..Morse, of Maine.
8..Love, of Ga.	24..Phelps, of Mo.
9..Ferry, of Conn.	25..Rust, of Ark.
10..Davis, of Maryland.	26..Howard, of Mich.
11..Robinson, of R. I.	27..Hawkins, of Fla.
12..Whiteley, of Del.	28..Hamilton, of Texas.
13..Tappan, of N. H.	29..Washburn, of Wis.
14..Stratton, of N. J.	30..Curtis, of Iowa.
15..Bristow, of Ky.	31..Burch, of California.
16..Morrill, of Vt.	32..Windom, of Minn.
33..Stout, of Oregon.	

Immediately following the announcement of the Committee, Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, who was named to represent that State, for reasons similar to those which induced him to decline voting on the proposition to raise the Committee, asked to be excused from serving on it. He believed that the time for all compromises was past. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, appealed to him to remain on the Committee in an eloquent and patriotic speech, which was applauded by the galleries; whereupon Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, moved that the galleries be cleared. This motion was received with a storm of hisses, and did not prevail. Mr. HAWKINS, in response to Mr. COCHRANE, stated that he was not acting under a sudden impulse, but from the convictions of twenty years, and insisted that the motion should be put on the question to excuse him. The House, however, without acting upon the matter, voted to adjourn until Monday.

The steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Washington* arrived at this port yesterday, and the mails by the *Canadian*, at Portland, also reached the City last night. Our files of London journals, by these arrivals, extend to the 21st ult.—five days later mails than those previously received. We print, from the London *Times*, the particulars of the arrangement between the Banks of England and France, by which the former exchanged two millions sterling in gold for the same amount in silver. We also make several extracts from our London cotemporaries on the late Presidential election in the United States. They sympathize entirely with the Republican victory. Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, had left Windsor Castle. His visit to Her Majesty was generally regarded as an acknowledgment by the British Sovereign of the cordial reception given to the Prince of Wales by the people of the United States. The Empress of the French was in Edinburgh, by latest accounts, and had visited many places of historic interest in the vicinity of the British Athens. There is no important news from Italy. GARIBALDI had reached his home in Caprera. It is said that the bombardment of Gaeta would be commenced on the 25th of November.

Among other matters bearing on the secession question which we publish this morning, will be found an abstract of the letter of Secretary FLOYD to the Richmond *Enquirer*, already mentioned in our Washington dispatches. He maintains the right of secession, but would not exercise it until every means had been employed by the South to gain redress in the Union. He favors the calling of a State Convention. We also publish this morning an able and interesting letter from Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, of this city, to a Southern friend, urging the South, on grounds of justice to their friends at the North as well as from regard to their own interest, to take no hasty and inconsiderate action on the subject of secession. Mr. BELMONT evinces rather more of the partisan in this appeal than is quite becoming,—since he assumes that the Republicans entertain all the mischievous intentions which are charged upon them, and bases his assurances of safety to the South on the certainty of their overthrow. Still his letter embodies many very weighty considerations, and is eminently worthy the consideration of those to whom it is addressed.

A summary of news from Utah to the 9th of November is given by our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City. An election had taken place for member of the Legislative Council in place of ORSON PRATT, Sen., who had resigned in consequence of his appointment on a mission to the States. As there was but one candidate in the field, there was not much difficulty in deciding who was elected. The Legislature was to meet on the 12th, and it was expected that the first business would be in relation to the Judiciary and the Judicial Districts, following the suggestions of the new Federal Judges. BRIGHAM YOUNG and his party had returned from their tour in the Southern part of the Territory.

A serious accident has occurred to the pipes which supply the Croton water to the City, which will have the effect of depriving many of our citizens of that much-prized luxury for several days. About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the two large mains in the Fifth-avenue were broken by the enormous weight of materials piled upon them in grading and paving the avenue, and by the time the Chief Engineer of the Croton Department reached the spot, at 12½ o'clock, all the water in the lower reservoir was exhausted. It will probably be three or four days, and perhaps a week, before the damage can be properly repaired. Meantime, steps have been taken to prevent any undue waste of water.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening. A resolution was adopted giving the monopoly of fuel and heat furnishing by some patent arrangement to a Company for thirty years. A report of the Committee having charge of the reception of the *Great Eastern*, in which the expenses of the reception is given as $6,559 82, was laid over. A resolution was offered directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to put the City wells and pumps in repair, and the Fire Department to have suctions placed on the engines, to be in readiness in case of large fires and accidents to the Croton mains. The Board of Councilmen met, but transacted little business of any public importance. They concurred in the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, appropriating an increase of salaries to the General Clerks to the Street Commissioner in the Street Department; also in the resolution appropriating $500 each to the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council, for services as Health Commissioners during the past year. The Board of Supervisors met, but transacted no business of public interest, except to order the payment of the parties who removed a sunken vessel from the eastern shore of Governor's Island, by order of the Pilot Commissioners.

The Board of Charities and Corrections held their regular meeting yesterday, President DRAPER in the Chair. The report of the Committee embraced several topics of interest concerning the institutions. Three hundred and sixty-three persons, mostly "revolvers," have been transferred to the Work House, and there were 7,809 remaining Dec. 1, being an increase of 9 since the last report.

The annual election of officers of the New-York Sanitary Association resulted in the choice of Gen. F. E MATHER for President, and R. H. MCCURDY and D. C. POST for First and Second Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BETHUNE and ROBERT CAMPBELL, of the Niger Valley Exploring party, delivered interesting addresses on the "Colonization and Exploration of Central Africa" before the American Geographical and Statistical Society last evening.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer the case of MORRISSEY, indicted for murder, was continued, yesterday, and given to the jury. At 11½ o'clock last night they brought in a verdict of manslaughter in first degree. Judge MULLEN called the attention of the Grand Jury to the case of JOHN THOMAS, (colored,) who had been kidnapped by officers of the United States Court, and removed to Virginia. In the General Sessions there were but two trials, one for larceny and one for false pretences. A verdict of guilty was rendered in both cases. In the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, the jury in the case of the Fire Department *vs.* Johnson, found a verdict subst. ntially for the plaintiff. The verdict subjects the defendant to a fine of $100 and compels the removal of the violation.

The sacrifices by holders, and lower sales by speculators, at the Stock Exchange, were again marked on yesterday—an average of about two per cent. being added to the previous fall. Money, outside of Bank, is hard and dear on mercantile paper, and comparatively easy at 7 ℔ cent. on demand loans on Stock security. Exchange, 103 for Southern Bank bills; 104@105 for Bankers' on the spot; Merchant bills very irregular at 100@102 ℔ cent.

A further decline occurred in prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yet buyers were not disposed to purchase very freely. Groceries, Cotton, Fish, Metals, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, Oils, and Naval Stores, were quiet. Pork was more sought after; Mess was cheaper, and Prime dearer. Other kinds of Provisions, and other branches of trade generally were inactive. Ship-owners claimed higher rates on freight; engagements were moderate.

Party Spirit—Duty of Conciliation for the Sake of the Union.

We have already spoken of the manner in which every effort of the Republicans to promote a spirit of conciliation and to adjust the differences which disturb the public peace, is received by the leading organs of the Democratic Party. With scarcely an exception those efforts are made the occasion for fresh taunts and abuse. The Washington *Constitution* fills its columns day after day with partisan denunciations and slanders of the party which has just elected a President of the United States,—and with arguments to convince the South that their only chance of safety lies in secession. The *Journal of Commerce*, with better motives, is equally intolerant and partisan in its tone,—while the *Herald* pursues the only course which can give it importance or influence of any sort, by fanning the excitement and doing everything in its power to prevent the restoration of peace.

There are exceptions, however, to this untimely and mischievous partisanship. The *Daily News* of this City maintains a sensible and conservative tone in discussing the subject; and the Albany *Atlas and Argus* speaks in the following terms of the recent efforts of the *Evening Journal* to impress upon the Republican Party the duty and the necessity of conciliation:

> "We confess our gratification with the intelligent appreciation, by the *Journal*, of the present dangers and the manifestation of a disposition to labor to avert them. We hail such demonstrations from Republican quarters, because *we believe that without them and without the aid of the party now about to assume the reins of government, or a considerable portion of it, the Union of these States is at an end, and political chaos prevails.*
>
> We will not question the motives of papers like the *Journal*, or of leading Republican statesmen, who at this time attempt to stay the tide of disunion. We prefer to believe them patriotic. But if they are merely selfish—if they only look to taking the lead of LINCOLN's Administration—we incline to think they are more sagacious than those who denounce them, and will win in the race of rivalry. In the exciting scenes which await it, *Mr. Lincoln's Administration, if able to carry on the Government at all, must be conservative, conciliatory, and compromising.* It has no alternative, and those Republican papers and Republican statesmen who take the lead in advocating that policy, will be the only friends whose support will be valuable to it, or who will have its confidence."

Language like this is creditable to the journal which has the liberality and the courage to use it. If the country is in extreme peril,—if the danger of disunion is as great as it seems to be,—party strifes and criminations should cease, and all parties should unite in a common effort to avert the peril. It is no time for reproaches on the one side or exultation on the other. It is of comparatively little consequence which party is responsible for the evil. Both parties, and all parties, are equally interested in curing it. The Republican Party is to have control of the Executive Department of the Government. Its powers and responsibilities soon pass into its hands. A factious, reckless partisanship may do much to embarrass the coming Administration,—and may possibly even succeed in rendering its success impossible, by breaking up the Union. But what would be gained by such a victory? What man detests the Republicans so much, as to rejoice in a triumph over them achieved at such a cost?

The fact is, all parties are equally interested in the preservation of the Union,—and all should be equally ready to do whatever can be done, in fairness and honor, to secure that result. The Republicans have no more at stake in the Union than the Democrats,—nor does the duty of preserving it devolve upon them more than upon members of any other party. All parties must be equally ready to make concessions of feeling and compromises of their resentments,—if not of their principles,—for the accomplishment of their common end. It will answer no good purpose for the Democrats to insist upon stigmatizing the Republicans as traitors and enemies of the Union,—just as they are coming into power. Nor is it, on the other hand, at all important or useful for the latter to retaliate, by fighting over again the battle which has just ended in their success. Let both sides suspend hostilities, until they can dispose of a common foe. When Disunionism has been defeated,—and the integrity and peace of the country secured,—we can again attend to the adjustment of our party differences.

The *Evening Journal* has incurred a good deal of censure from an influential section of the Republican Party, for its offers of concession. That was to have been expected, simply because the mass of the party do not realize, as thoroughly as the veteran Editor of that paper, the absolute necessity of such concessions, to the safety of the country and the success of the Republican Administration. As we have more than once remarked, the people in the interior do not believe that there is danger of disunion. They see no cause for it,—they see no good that can possibly be gained by it; every argument of reason, common sense and patriotism forbids it,—and they cannot and do not believe that any portion of the people of the South are mad enough or reckless enough to court its hazards and plunge into the ruin which it would involve. Naturally enough, therefore, they resent the suggestion that they are to make sacrifices or concessions,—that they are to lower their party flag or change one hair's-breadth their party position, for the sake of averting an imaginary danger.

The relative wisdom of their course turns on the question whether the danger is imaginary. Mr. WEED, with his wider range of observation and his larger experience, does not so regard it. He thinks it serious and imminent—threatening to wreck the Administration before it is fairly embarked on its voyage, and to plunge the whole country into an abyss of confusion and anarchy, the depth of which no eye can fathom. Such apprehensions warrant bold and resolute measures. And Mr. WEED would have forfeited the confidence which the great mass of his party have so long reposed in him, if he had hesitated to take the responsibility of calling upon them to realize the peril before it should be too late.

The Commercial Relations Between the North and South.

It is often said that the apprehension of danger is worse than the danger itself. It is not easy to say what evils would follow a dissolution of the Union,—but they could scarcely be more serious than the general fear of that event has already caused to our business interests. Our people have been told so often by the *Herald* and other political or professional alarmists, that our *commerce*, which is our life, will be utterly destroyed by disunion,—that our Shipping, with all its incidental branches of employment, will be instantly transferred to Southern ports, and that property of all kinds will fall to *one-fourth* of its present value, that they have actually come to believe it. And many of them seem already inclined to sell their property in Railroads, Real Estate, Banks, &c., &c., at almost any sacrifice rather than risk the threatened depreciation.

We believe these apprehensions to be greatly exaggerated. And it may not be wholly useless to set forth the grounds on which this belief is based. We propose, therefore, to discuss, at some length, the whole question of the commercial relations between the North and South; to see upon what they are based; how they are to be influenced by a change of political relations, and to estimate the effect or value to ourselves, in dollars and cents, of the threatened rupture.

And what are these relations? The Southern States are exclusively devoted to production, from the soil, of two or three staples, relying upon the North for ships with which to distribute them, and for the greater portion of whatever enters into their domestic economy. In other words, they make New-York their principal factor for the distribution and sale of their products, and for the purchase of such articles as they may stand in need of. New-York was selected to this office, not, primarily, from her own choice, but because, from her position, skill, industry and wealth, she could fulfill its duties better than any other agent. She stands in similar relations to the whole country, and, by virtue of her advantages, imports for the whole; is the seat of its money-changers; of its pleasures; and is, in fact, the great heart whose pulsations send life and energy into the commercial and industrial operations of the country in all their extended ramifications.

But a certain portion of the people threaten to change this commercial order, or system, which is but a sequence, or result of natural laws; to destroy all our wealth and greatness at a blow, and *by a simple act of volition to transfer it to other ports* and plant it in other soils.

In determining whether this can be done, the first thing to be considered is the basis upon which our present supremacy rests. The primary ground is undoubtedly that of position—on the best harbor in the country, the most convenient of access from the interior as well as our coast line, and lying on the exact parallel where soil and climate combine to produce the best results of which man is capable; so far south as to be unobstructed by snow and ice in Winter, and far enough north to be, in the Summer, just outside the line of the yellow fever—that inexorable enemy which has forever forbidden the existence, south of Baltimore, of a city in which can be harmoniously blended all the elements necessary to constitute a great metropolis. It has a climate salubrious all the year round; one in which the manufacturer can ply his trade without ceasing, and the merchant always remain in safety at his desk or counting-house. No ship has to avoid us to escape epidemics annually occurring, or go elsewhere to be manned, fitted out or repaired.

Such are some of the natural advantages of New-York. Her artificial works are on a corresponding scale. In neither has she a rival or a parallel. For a few dollars the ton she collects within her spacious harbor, the products of the most distant interior, which in turn she supplies. It is these advantages that have rendered her the convenient point for the distribution of our domestic products and foreign merchandise, and which have brought to us South Carolina on the one hand, and Illinois and Maine on the other. They come to us quite as much for their advantage as our own; and more—because within New-York is collected the greater part of the available capital of the country, which is sought to carry forward business and enterprises in every portion of it. When New-York withholds supplies all these enterprises come to a dead stand.

If the relations of the past have resulted from the mutuality of interests, why should they not for the same reason continue? With the progress of the country each portion becomes the more necessary and valuable to the other. The vast population of New-York creates an excellent market for the most distant West, and on the other hand every year is adding to its means for performing more cheaply and expeditiously her office of general factor. There is no suggestion that a single advantage, of all that have drawn the country to us, is to be lost or even weakened. On the contrary, the experience of every day only tends to strengthen and confirm them.

How, then, is New-York to lose its Southern trade? If at all, from *political* considerations alone. South Carolina says, "I do not like your political sentiments, and will have nothing to do with you." She is not as tolerant as the Jew who would buy and sell with the Christian, but not eat or drink with him. But will, or can she deliberately persist in any course in violation of her own interest? No! The thing is impossible. It has not an example in all history. If there be a law unerring in its action, and firmly engraved upon the popular mind, it is that "men will sell in the dearest market and buy in the cheapest," and will always take the shortest and most convenient method to accomplish their ends. South Carolina can no more stay away from us than matter can refuse to obey the laws of gravity, which is not a whit stronger in its way than is the law of self-interest with the individual.

South Carolina starts upon the assumption that upon ignoring the North, she is going to construct a commercial system of her own; send her products to Europe; bring back the proceeds in her own bottoms and make her cities great dépôts of commerce rivaling New-York. In this way she is to keep her wealth at home, and throw off a dependence which she asserts has sapped her means, and placed her in a state of humiliating vassalage. Let us look at the practicability of such a scheme.

In the first place, if the South succeed with the programme laid down, it will be the first success of the kind recorded. Success such as New-York has achieved in commerce, and New-England in commerce and manufactures, does not proceed from any preconceived method, but is the simple unfolding or development of certain aptitudes or faculties which seek gratification or employment in the line of their own inclinations. There is no other success. If there were—if it were to be found in resolutions, in party zeal, and extravagant boastings, Charleston would now be immeasurably ahead of New-York in every particular. For some fifteen weary years have great Commercial Conventions been held at various points in the Southern States, where annually it has been resolved that the South *ought* to become a great manufacturing and commercial people—that she *should* become such—the methods and results being fully laid down. At the appointed place of meeting the present year, when, if ever, their very millenium is drawing near, not a soul appeared! Now, during all this period, did these Conventions, which collected the foremost minds of the South, exert the slightest tendency to promote their objects? Did they inspire a love of industry and subordination, or of maritime adventure in the soul of a single *Southron?* Not one. From their sounding manifestoes and barren results they became a laughing-stock at home, so that for the last few years they only served as occasions for the Yanceys and De Bows to paint the beauties of the Slave-trade, and the excellency of a Southern Confederacy.

But suppose, to carry out its plans of independence of the North, the South commences the construction of ships, using the timber which she now exports to the State of Maine, what would be the result? Why, a ship constructed at Charleston would cost fully a third more than at Portland or Bath, and not half so well built at that. They have plenty of timber at the South, but neither skill nor industry qualifying them for ship-building. If they should seek to import these qualities, the malaria which is constantly exhaled from the lowlands which skirt the whole sea-coast from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, would be a complete bar to all such attempts. The unacclimated white man can labor in Southern seaports only a portion of the year. No great enterprises can be carried on under such conditions. Southern built ships, consequently, could never come in competition with Eastern built. From the lower cost and superior management of the latter, the former would have to lay up, or be run without profits; for we take it there is not much doubt that the purchaser of the cotton would patronize the cheapest carrier. How long, with such a result, would it be before a *second* southern ship would be built, or commercial independence reached?

Northern people make sailors, because their genius inclines them in that direction. The boy goes aboard a ship, with the resolution in a few years to command it. There are plenty of competitors for such a prize. In the South there are no such aspirations, nor any class of which sailors can be made. All useful labor is performed by *slaves*, with whom the forecastle would hardly be trusted. The poor whites have too little energy or ambition for such a profession. If the whole commercial marine of the United States were given to the South on condition that they were to man and run it, it would in one year's time be found idle or rotting in their harbors. After a few big speeches and convulsive efforts, the whole thing would be given up. The South never has sent, and never can send its cotton to Europe in its own bottoms. It could not do so without a loss greater than the whole cost of transportation. Nobody would buy their cargoes except at a dead loss to themselves. The Yankee skipper who understood his business, from the laying of the kelson to the last coat of paint, would always be spoiling the market, till he drove all Southern competition fairly out of it. It would be a contest in which the most thorough training in the school of necessity, and in a profession exactly suiting the inclinations of the Northern rival, would be brought to bear against those enervated by climate, who, without the slightest qualifications, were seeking to realize an independence of which people are very apt to dream who have not an idea of what real independence costs. We shall, then, continue to carry Southern cotton, except in case of war, precisely as we have done, and so long as we can underbid competitors to the extent of a cent a bale. After the gusts of passion have subsided, this cent will always place us on as good terms with our Southern brethren as have ever existed between us.

We shall hereafter discuss other relations of this general subject,—and we think there will be very little difficulty in arriving at the same conclusion.

STOPPAGE OF THE CROTON.—There was a very general consternation through the City yesterday morning on finding that the supply of Croton water had suddenly failed. The cause of it proved to be the breaking of the main-pipe which carries the water through Fifth-avenue from the Receiving Reservoir on the Central Park to the Distributing Reservoir on Forty-second-street. The Croton Board immediately forbid manufacturing establishments of every kind from using the water, and very greatly curtailed the supply in every quarter. In common with our neighbors, we have been obliged to transport water in carts across the ferry from Brooklyn, to make steam wherewith to print the TIMES. The utmost diligence will be used to repair the break, but two or three days must elapse before it can be accomplished. Meantime, an official notice states that water can be obtained at certain hydrants in the Third, Eighth and Ninth avenues: but it must be used very sparingly.

VERMONT AND THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—Great injustice is done to Vermont by the sweeping statement which is going the rounds of the Press, and has figured largely, of course, as a stimulant to secession, in the Washington *Constitution*, that Vermont had utterly refused to repeal her Personal Liberty bill. The Legislature, by a joint resolution, instructed the Committee, appointed to revise the Statutes of the State, to inquire whether any of its provisions were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States;—and Senator WOODBRIDGE, in the debate on the subject, expressed the general sentiment of the Legislature when he said that "the people of Vermont, the Legislature of Vermont, the Judiciary of Vermont, do not wish, and *will not tolerate, upon our statute books, any law that conflicts with the Constitution and laws of our General Government.*"

The law was not repealed, because there was no time properly to examine its provisions,—because its repeal was pressed in a purely partizan spirit and for the accomplishment of party ends, and because Vermont did not see the necessity or propriety of taking hasty action merely on the demand of the South, backed by a threat. As no fugitive slave has ever been claimed in Vermont, it is not believed that any serious inconvenience will arise from a short delay in repealing a bill which never released one slave from his service. The Committee to whom the matter was referred, consists of Judges BENNETT, ISHAM and TRACY, three of the best lawyers in the State. The country need have no misgivings as to the justice and the patriotism of their action.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—As the members of the South Carolina delegation refuse to take any part whatever in the proceedings of Congress, declaring that their State is already "out of the Confederacy, save as to form," it becomes an interesting question with many, whether the seceding gentlemen have or have not, since their appearance at the National Capitol, condescended to accept those little warrants for $2,500, drawn to the order of each Congressmen, and payable out of the treasury of the Union? Of course, the suggestion that they have visited Washington to obtain this *quiddam honorarium* could not for a moment be entertained.

But as they absolutely refuse to take any part in the debates or votes of the House of Representatives, or to appoint any one of their number on the Committee of one from each State, moved by Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, with a view to preparing some basis for an adjustment of difficulties, it must be confessed a hard task to conjecture what other object could have brought them there. Perhaps they may have come, in the words of the poet BUNN, to

> "Look again, and look exulting
> On the ruin they have made;"

or it is just possible that a more tender and patriotic sentiment may have led them to view once more, and for the last time, the unfinished shaft of that monument which their present course is condemning to remain unfinished forever. The true monument to WASHINGTON exists only in the country his sacrifices so largely contributed to liberate, and the Union his wisdom so greatly tended to consolidate. This is the monument that South Carolina now hastens to destroy, and it is but right that her Congressional delegates should look once again at the symbols of this monument, and think many times of the evils which are to follow its destruction before they launch out alone on the dark and desperate seas which lie before them in the future.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN AND THE BRODERICK WILL.—We have received the statement of MULLIGAN concerning the alleged forgery of the Broderick will. It is very full and particular—giving names and dates and all the details of the alleged conspiracy. We cannot publish it, because it would be libelous; and, even if every word of it were true, the only witnesses are the parties concerned, who would not testify, and MULLIGAN, whose testimony is now rendered worthless. But we certainly think the matter calls for the rigid investigation of the legal authorities. There has always been a mystery about this will which has never been cleared up to the satisfaction of the public.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We must ask the indulgence of our Correspondents for our apparent neglect of their favors. We have an immense accumulation of articles upon the political condition of the country, many of which we shall gladly publish as soon as we can find room. But the news from all quarters, and especially from Congress and the South, is of such absorbing interest that everything must make way for it. We are on this account obliged to decline wholly very many articles which, under other circumstances, we should be very glad to publish.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Artists' combination, inaugurated at a critical period, for the purpose of sustaining Italian opera when even its friends appear to be deserting it, will give their first performance to-night. The opera selected for the occasion is AUBER's "Masaniello," in which the principal characters will be adequately sustained, we may rely upon it, by Mme. FABBRI, Mons. STIGELLI and Herr FORMES.

WINTER GARDEN.—The Union is safe, or, at least, war will not decide the destiny of the country, if the audiences for the last two nights at this theatre are correct in their impulses. On each occasion Mr. EDWIN BOOTH played his superb character of *Richelieu* to crowded houses. It was curious to notice how every passage of the play which bore upon the love of country, loyalty, patriotism, told upon the feelings of the audience. Especially was this manifest in that memorable passage, when, trying to lift the huge two-handed sword, with which, in his youth, he clove "an Englisher to the waist," the Cardinal found he could not even raise it now in his old age, and causing it to be laid aside, tottered to his chair, and grasping a pen, exclaimed:

> "The pen is mightier than the sword.
> Take away the sword—
> States can be saved without it."

For some minutes after the delivery of these words, the progress of the play was stopped, by the cheers upon cheers, loud, long and repeated, which arose from all parts of the house.

The performance of Mr. BOOTH last night was very fine, and he was several times called before the curtain. "Richelieu" will be repeated to-night.

The Electoral Colleges.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Electors of Minnesota and Wisconsin met at the capitals of their respective States, yesterday, and cast their votes for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Electors of Ohio met yesterday, at Columbus, and cast their votes for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

TRENTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Electors met to-day. J. C. HORNBLOWER was made President, and Gen. RUNYON Secretary. Four votes were cast for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and three for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. HENRY J. MILLS, of Newark, was appointed Messenger.

THE MAIN CROTON WATER-PIPE BROKEN.

Great Reduction of the Supply—Several Days Required to Repair Damages—Where Water Can Be Had.

At about 11 o'clock Wednesday night it was discovered that the two 36-inch mains, which supply nearly all the Croton water for the City, broke in Fifth-avenue, opposite the old Arsenal. Mr. CRAVEN, the Chief Engineer, was informed of the breakage at 12 o'clock, and by the time he arrived on the ground, (fifteen minutes thereafter,) all the water in the Lower Reservoir was exhausted, and a small lake was formed in the neighborhood of the leakage.

The cause of the breakage of the mains was the enormous weight of the earth and stones that were piled upon them in grading and paving the avenue. It is said that a mass of these materials 25 feet in height was resting upon the mains at the time they broke.

Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of the disastrous accident, the Mayor dispatched the following communication to the General Superintendent of Police:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1860.

SIR: The withdrawal of the usual supply of water by the Croton Department renders it, in my judgment, necessary that as large a Police force as can be spared for the purpose shall be stationed in the lower, or business part of the City, to protect the property of the merchants in case of fire. I therefore respectfully recommend that you give the necessary orders, to this end, with as little delay as practicable.

I am, yours, &c.,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., Gen. Superint't Police.

Of course Mr. KENNEDY did not need to be reminded of his duty, in this emergency, but any communication would have been rendered unnecessary if the Mayor had withdrawn his groundless opposition to the laying of the new Fourth-avenue mains, which would have secured a full supply of water to the City in any contingency.

Mr. KENNEDY, who heard of the accident at an early hour in the morning, at once issued an order to the Captains of the Lower Districts to be particularly watchful as to fires, and have a full force of the men on hand in case of any conflagration. He also waited upon the Croton Board, and at his suggestion an order was issued directing all persons who have heretofore used the Croton for manufacturing purposes to refrain from its use until otherwise advised, and Mr. KENNEDY was duly authorized to cause the arrest of all persons violating the order. Armed with this, officers were dispatched in every direction to give official notice of the order, and with orders to arrest every person found violating it. Every precaution has thus been taken to prevent a waste of the water now in the pipes, but should a fire occur, the damages may be disastrous, and too much caution cannot be exercised.

The semi-annual examination of the Croton Aqueduct, which was to have commenced on Wednesday, is postponed for the present, as well on account of the unfavorable state of the weather, as by reason of the accident above recorded.

Yesterday our reporter had an interview with Mr. CRAVEN and the members of the Croton Board, who informed him that it would be impossible to know the extent of the damage to the pipes, or the length of time probably required to repair them, until the superincumbent mass of dirt and stones, twenty-five feet in depth, had been removed and one hundred and fifty men were working at that portion of the work, day and night. It is hoped that by Saturday night, Mr. CRAVEN, who superintends the work in person, will be able to pass the water through the pipes, but as he has said, this depends entirely upon the condition in which they may be found.

The sudden failure of the water supply caused great excitement throughout the City. Those who use large quantities for manufacturing and other purposes were in a quandary, until they thought of Brooklyn; and then there was a general demand for carts and casks. The carmen did an extensive business in carting water from Brooklyn to fill steam boilers and supply those requring large quantities. In Third-avenue, the Bowery, and elsewhere, where the old pumps were in order, they were surrounded each by from twenty-five to fifty servant girls, whose clamor for their "turns at the pump," and invitations to the Police to operate the pump-handles with an energy becoming the occasion, created much amusement to the passers by and kept the unfortunate Police in a high state of perspiration.

Among the most alarmed in consequence of the scant supply in the hydrants were the fire insurance men. It is said that some of those having heavy risks in one neighborhood, re insured with others who were more fortunate.

The General Superintendent has ordered the entire police force to be kept in readiness for duty in case of fire, and the firemen are more on the alert than usual. In some instances the majority of the members of a company remain in their engine-houses, in order to be able to start their machines the instant an alarm is sounded.

Last evening Chief-Engineer DECKER applied to Chief-Engineer FRENCH, of Jersey City, for aid in case a serious fire should break out while the supply of Croton water is cut off. The Chief at once notified Engine Companies Nos. 2, 4 and 5, who have now the only suction engines in use in the city, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to New-York at once should their services be required.

For the present, and until the broken mains shall have been replaced by new ones, water may be had at the places indicated in the following:

NOTICE.—In consequence of the breaking of the main water-pipe on Fifth-avenue the water supply is much reduced. Persons residing in the central part of the City can obtain water from the hydrants in Third-avenue down as low as Fourteenth-street, and in Eighth-avenue as low as Forty-second-street, and in Ninth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fourteenth-street. The hydrants will be opened by the Water Police for this purpose. The utmost economy will be necessary to insure even a limited supply for domestic purposes. During this period the supply for shipping, manufactories, &c., will of necessity be cut off entirely.

By order of the Board.
THOS. STEPHENS, President,
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, Assistant Commissioner,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860.

Fires.

IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE—LOSS $10,000—SCARCITY OF WATER.

A fire occurred shortly before 7 o'clock last evening in the four-story warehouse, No. 103 Maiden-lane, occupied by L. GAIL, dealer in German drugs. The flames were first seen issuing from the top story, and apprehensions were entertained that the fire would do considerable damage in consequence of the scarcity of water, resulting from the breaking of the Croton main. The Fire Department, however, had made preparations for the emergency—the steam-engines from an early hour in the evening having been kept in readiness—and as quickly as possible after the alarm was sounded a line was formed from the river, whence a supply of water was obtained, and brought to bear upon the flames. In this way the fire was confined to the floor in which it originated, but the stock throughout the building was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The loss is said to be covered by insurance in City companies. The building was injured to the amount of $1,500. The stock of the Bay State Glass Company, in the adjoining premises, No. 101 Maiden-lane, was slightly injured by water; fully insured. In view of the danger to which the City is exposed from a conflagration, on account of the lack of water, the Union Ferry Company has determined on keeping one of its boats with steam up at each ferry slip, to be ready at any moment that they may be made useful. The steam fire-engine "Victory," No. 13, of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, also volunteered their services to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and having been accepted, they were stationed in the Park under steam all night.

IN BAXTER-STREET.

The alarm of fire at 11½ o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a shed in the rear of No. 79 Baxter-street. The firemen extinguished the flames by tearing down the structure and those adjoining it. The damage is not great.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Henry Wilson, of New-York, and W. Buehler, of Harrisburgh, Penn.; Dr. D. L. Burr, of Westport, and W. P. Coleman, of Sacramento, Cal., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Gould, of Rochester; Dr. Bradford, of St. Louis; Maj. Waine, of St. Louis; J. R. Bayliss, of Mississippi, and Col. W. Newell, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, and G. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.; Capt. S. P. Lee, U. S. Navy; Maj. Mordecai, U. S. Army; Col. Abbott, of New-Hampshire, and Albert Richards, of Troy, are at the Astor House.

Col. J. Kerr, of Philadelphia; C. A. Mixter, of Newport; Chauncey Barnard, of New-York, and C. F. Ilsley, of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven; J. W. Seymour, of England, and C. M. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

F. C. Gerard and F. T. Zohn and lady, of Carracas, S. A.; A. E. Gehrkeus, of Hamburgh; Mr. Dufty, of London, Eng., are at the Hotel Dies, late Prescott House.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BREAKAGE OF THE CROTON MAINS—RECEPTION OF THE GREAT EASTERN—THE HYDROGENATED FUEL COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening—Mr. Genet in the Chair—a resolution was submitted directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to reopen the Corporation wells and place pumps in them, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to place suctions on the fire engines.

In a preamble, the recent breakage of the Croton mains in Fifth avenue was made the basis of the resolution. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

The Joint Committee on the reception of the *Great Eastern* submitted their report of expenses, amounting to $6,559 88. The bulk of the expense is for dredging the slip at the foot of Hammond and adjacent streets where the *Great Eastern* lay. On motion, the report was laid over.

A resolution was concurred in giving permission to the "Oxydrogenated Fuel Company of the City of New-York," to lay pipes for conducting hydrogenated fuel and other heating agents through the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, squares and other public places of the City for thirty years, the said conductors to be laid under direction of the Street Commissioner.

The Board adjourned till next Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MORE DEPLETION OF THE CITY TREASURY.

The Board met last evening. In the absence of the President, Councilman PERLEY took the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following resolution from the Board of Aldermen was concured in:

That the salaries of the five general clerks to the Street Commissioner, in the Street Department, be increased as follows: first general clerk to $2,000 per annum, second and third general clerks to $1,500, fourth and fifth to $1,200.

The Board concurred in the resolution appropriating $600 each to the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council for services as Health Commissioners during the present year.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A NEW COURT BUILDING.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution, offered by Mr. TWEED, was adopted, to the effect of appointing the Committee on Civil Courts of this Board, to confer with Committees from the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, with a view to the selection of a site for the erection of a building for the occupancy of County Courts.

Mr. FLOYD offered a resolution which was adopted, that every county officer whose term of office expired in January, should deliver to his successor all books, laws, &c., which were the property of the county.

The weekly statement of balances from the Comptroller was ordered on file. (the same having been presented on Wednesday to the Board of Councilmen.) The Comptroller presented also his monthly statement of appropriations, expenditures and balances, which was ordered on file.

The bill of the Manhattan Gas Company was ordered paid. The bill of the parties who removed a sunken vessel from the eastern shore of Governor's Island, by order of the Pilot Commissioners, was called up by Mr. PURDY, the Counsel to the Corporation having declared it to be a legitimate county charge. The payment was opposed by Mr. BLUNT on the ground that there was no appropriation to meet this and future bills which may be presented for similar purposes. He thought the parties should wait until an appropriation was inserted in the Tax Levy. The bill was ordered paid.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Charities and Corrections held their regular meeting yesterday, at their rooms, in Bond-street, the President, Mr. DRAPER, in the Chair. The Committee of the Whole made a report, from which we make the following abstracts: 363 persons (152 males and 211 females) were transferred to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, from the 22d of November to the 1st of December, as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of these, 159 had been committed twice, 43 three times, 36 four times, 20 five times, 35 six times, 18 twenty times, 14 thirty-nine times, 5 fifty times, 1 sixty times and 1 *one hundred times*. The contract for plumbing at the City Prison was awarded to A. G. GERAUT, at $168.

A report from the Warden of Bellevue Hospital states that several employes had been discharged for introducing liquor into the establishment. Certain accommodations have been furnished to the Coroners in the Hospitals, but the Commissioners desire it to be understood that they have been voluntarily accorded to them, and may be revoked at any time.

The resignation of Dr. SANGER, of the Island Hospital, has been received and accepted. The Medical Department under the government of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, is to be united in one medical organization, excepting Randall's Island and the Lunatic Asylum. It will also embrace Bellevue Hospital, the care of the patients of the Penitentiary, Almshouse, Workhouse, Island Hospital, and Small-pox Hospital. It is proposed, First, that the Medical Board furnish the proper substitute for the supervision of the patients, and all that can be, or ever has been furnished by the Resident Physician. Second, the provision for conveyance of such force necessary shall be made to meet the requirements on the Island. Third, the patients are to be at all times provided with ample attendance, permanently defined and provided for. Fourth, the whole government to be so arranged that due regard shall be had to economy. Fifth, there shall be a complete system of attendance to insure punctuality. Sixth, every facility to be given for the transfer from one institution to another.

These propositions are being considered by a committee of physicians, who have not yet reported.

The Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum is directed to ascertain and report in detail, as far as possible, as to the ability of any friends of the inmates to pay for their board and medical attendance.

Directions have been given that all paid labor for work be dispensed with, except a foreman carpenter, mason and painter, at the Lodge, Lunatic Asylum, Insane Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and Work-house.

The following is the weekly statement:

Number remaining	7,800
Admitted	1,652
Total	9,452
Died	28
Discharged	1,292
Sent to Blackwell's Island	322
Sent to State Prison	1—1,643
Number remaining Dec. 1, 1860	7,809
Increase	9

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen, acting as a Board of Canvassers, were in session most of the day yesterday, canvassing the returns of the recent election. The First Ward was the only one completed, and the official canvass declared the election of HENRY SMITH, (Rep.) for Alderman; THOS. FITZPATRICK, (Dem.,) for School Commissioner, and L. NOLTE, School Inspector. After partially canvassing the Second, Third and Eighth Wards, the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL GENERAL AVERAGE.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held at their rooms, corner of William and Cedar streets, yesterday afternoon, PELATIAH PERIT presiding. The attendance of members was small. After reading and approving the minutes of the last meeting, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: Edward K. Alburtis, Charles H. Benedict, Edmund W. Corlies, Henry L. Slote.

Mr. HENRY W. T. MALI was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration, in place of MATHEW MAURY, whose term had expired.

The President announced the reception of the report of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Glasgow on the 26th, 27th and 28th of October, on the subject of an international general average—the report having been forwarded by Hon. WM. MARVIN, of Florida, who represented the Chamber in the meeting. The following is an extract.

The Conference was held upon Tuesday, the 25th, Wednesday, the 26th, and Thursday, the 27th September, under the Presidency of Lord BROUGHAM and Lord NEAVES, when the following conclusions were arrived at:

Rule 1.—That, as a general rule, in the case of the stranding of a vessel in the course of her voyage, the loss or damage to ship, cargo or freight ought not to be the subject of general average, but without prejudice to such a claim in exceptional cases upon clear proof of special facts.

Rule 2.—That the damage done to ship, cargo and freight, in extinguishing fire, ought to be allowed in general average.

Rule 3.—That the damage done to cargo by chafing and breakage, resulting from a jettison of part of the remainder of the cargo, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 4.—That the damage done to cargo, and the loss of it and the freight on it, resulting from discharging it at a port of refuge in the way usual in that port with ships not in distress, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 5.—That the loss sustained by cutting away the wreck of masts accidentally broken ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 6.—That the expense of warehouse rent at a port of refuge on cargo necessarily discharged there, the expense of reshipping it, and the outward port charges at that port, ought to be allowed in general average.

Rule 7.—That the damage done to ship, cargo, and freight, by carrying a press of sail, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 8.—That wages and provisions for the ship's crew ought to be allowed to the shipowner in general average, from the date the ship reaches a port of refuge in distress until the date on which she leaves it.

Rule 9.—That when the amount of expenses is less than the value of the property finally saved, the contributing values of ship, freight and cargo, ought to be their values to the owners of them respectively, at the termination of the adventure.

Rule 10.—That when the amount of expenses is greater that the value of the property saved, the proceeds of the property so saved ought to be applied towards those expenses, and the excess of the expenses over the proceeds ought to be apportioned as if the whole property had finally reached its destination.

Rule 11.—That, in fixing the value of freight, the wages and port charges up to the date of the General Average Act ought not to be deducted, and the wages and port charges after that date ought to be deducted from the gross freight, at the risk of the shipowner.

The two following resolutions were also passed without a dissentient voice.

1. That the meeting hereby requests the Council of the Association to assist by their counsels such persons or persons as may be approved of by them, in drawing up a bill with a view to its being enacted into a law by the legislative authorities of the several nations of the world, which bill shall define, as clearly as may be, the term "general average," and describe more or less fully the cases intended to be included within the definition, and which shall also specify the nature of the loss, damage, or expense allowable in General Average, and the principle on which the amount of the loss, damage, or expense, shall be ascertained; also, furnish a rule or rules for ascertaining the contributory values of the interests concerned, and which shall also contain such matters as the person or persons drawing up the bill may think it advisable to insert. That upon such bill being drawn up and printed, copies thereof shall be transmitted to the several Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Underwriters, Shipowners' Associations, and other commercial societies in different parts of the world, accompanied by a copy of this resolution, and a request to them to examine and return the said copies, with such alterations or amendments as they may think proper to make therein, within six months from the time of the receipt thereof. That, upon the return of the said copies, or upon the expiration of the said six months, the said bill shall be revised by the person or persons drawing up the same, enlightened by the information acquired as aforesaid. That, upon the bill being perfected in the manner aforesaid, it be recommended to the legislative authorities of all commercial nations to enact the same into a law.

2. That, in the meantime, the meeting resolves to circulate as widely as possible, for general information, the rules embodied in the resolutions which have been passed by the meeting, as those which, under a uniform system, it might be desirable to consider.

The report was, on motion, referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to have it published.

The special order, being the memorial to Congress reported by the Special Committee, on the subject of steam communication between San Francisco and China, was then called up. [The memorial has been already printed in our columns.]

Mr. A. A. LOW moved its adoption.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL hoped that in view of the limited attendance, it would not be adopted to-day. To adopt the memorial as the general policy, he thought wrong, because the general policy of subsidising steamers was wrong. He would advocate a measure which went to subsidizing steamers that were competing with British subsidized vessels, but to adopt a general policy of this nature would be destructive of private enterprise.

Mr. OPDYKE, who was a member of the Special Committee, and who favored this view, was not present, and he thought that it was not necessary that it should be adopted, as he did not think there was any possibility of the memorial being acted upon at this session of Congress.

Mr. A. LOW said that the subject had already been postponed several times, and it was fair to presume that any persons taking an interest in it would be present at this meeting to assist in discussing it. The session of Congress having just commenced he thought that this was the proper time for the adoption of the memorial, and if the gentleman who had preceded him had any reasons to offer against it he supposed that the Committee was prepared to meet them.

Gen. P. M. WETMORE thought that the prospects of action by Congress upon this subject was excellent, in view of the amount of business they had already performed. He regretted Mr. OPDYKE's absence, but he had understood him to say that he was in favor of the direct proposition upon which they were to vote, but to a general system of subsidizing steam vessels he was opposed. The memorial of the Committee did not seek to lay down any general principles, but merely rehearsed certain historical facts, and then recommended one single measure. Gen. WETMORE considered that the present meeting was quite as large as could be expected in view of the time that merchants now had to s, are from their business. He then alluded to the fact that American merchants were now dependent upon British mails to get their letters from China and the East Indies, notwithstanding the natural route was across our continent and the Pacific, and by which fact British merchants had advices from two to three weeks in advance of American merchants.

A commercial house in this City had found that owing to this difficulty they could not do business until they had established an agency in London. This was discreditable to the enterprise of this nation. In conclusion, Gen. WHITMORE referred to the subject of subsidies, and their real significance. They were simply payments for mail service, and any Steamship Company could compete for them. It was precisely the same as the United States paying for the transportation of the mails by land by the Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. A. A. Low followed in some remarks. He stated that besides from the East Indies and China, we were dependent upon England for our mail accommodation with the West Coast of South America, and England had so arranged the days of the arrival of her steamers at Panama, that passengers and letters to America had to lay at Panama two weeks. The effect of this was to change the course of orders from America to England. As illustrating the fact that commerce followed the lines of the mail routes, he said that by the statement of Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, in his lecture on Brazil, it appeared that though we were receiving from that country twenty-three millions of dollars of coffee and sugar, and they were importing thirteen millions of domestic cottons, yet only a half million of this came from America, the remainder being imported from England—whence there was a steam mail line to Brazil. This line had tripled the trade of Great Britain there, while the trade of America had not increased. In regard to the objection that had been raised that Great Britain had a superiority over America by reason of her iron steamers, Mr. Low stated that Mr. Lindsay, whose recent visit to this country was well known, had examined into the manufacture of iron steamers in this country, and he had been surprised to see how little difference there was in favor of the English shipbuilder. Our iron had a superiority of fifteen per cent. over English iron, and it was a noticeable fact that while English iron steamers, after striking in collision, had gone down almost immediately, (which fact many attributed to the weakness of English iron,) American iron vessels, after striking rocks even, had floated. It was due to American manufacturers to state these facts, because orders were coming to this country continually, and if we advertised to the world that the British had a superiority in this respect, those orders would cease. By the steamers which had already been built, a million and a half of dollars had been saved to this country, in the transportation of freight and passengers. It was the subsidies originally granted by Congress which had caused those steamers to be constructed. England, by her subsidies, derived incalculable benefit, and while she maintained them America discouraged them. But if we were to stand upon an equality with England as a maritime nation, we must imitate her. In conclusion, he contended that there was no connection between this idea of subsidies and that of free-trade. He did not ask Government subsidies any longer than England continued them. But while he contended that as a maritime nation we were equal in every respect to England, we could not contend against her owners of steam vessels, backed by the British exchequer; and therefore so long as she continued to subsidize steamers, if we would maintain an equality, we must imitate her.

Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL said that, while he was not opposed to the opening of postal routes under the patronage of Government, he was opposed to handing over to Government the commerce of the country. It had been thoroughly proved that no private enterprise whatever can compete successfully with one which is subsidized by Government. If the memorial confined itself simply to recommending the opening of necessary postal routes, or the subsidizing of a line of steamers to run in opposition to the Cunard line, he would be in favor of it; but he could not countenance the general principle of Government subsidies.

Mr. LOW said that there was but one recommendation in the memorial; the rest was merely a statement of facts.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING wished to corroborate the statement of Capt. MARSHALL, relative to the tendency of public opinion in England upon the subsidisive policy. From his association with commercial men of that country within the last few years, he knew that the subsidy of the Cunard line of steamers by the British Government had created a wide-spread jealousy and opposition on the part of that class, and the tendency of public opinion was very generally towards its abandonment. He regarded the comparison made by Gen. WETMORE between the subsidizing of lines of steamers by Government and its mail service contracts on land as unjust, and the argument based upon it as unsubstantial and infirm. Take, for example, the contract with the Collins line of steamers. That contract was at the rate of $23,000 a trip, for twenty-three trips, per annum, making the enormous sum of $858,000 per annum. Would anybody call that economy, or say that it was only a just compensation for service rendered? Certainly not. With regard to the contracts of carrying the mails, given by Government to the Hudson River, or any other Railroad, the services were performed for a just and reasonable compensation, and cheaper than anybody else would agree to perform them.

Capt. ENOS NYE, to correct the impression of Mr. CONKLING, said that the original contract of the Collins line with the Government was to build five ships of 2,000 tons each at $380,000. They built four ships of 3,000 tons each, which the Government accepted in lieu of the five ships which they agreed to build. They were intended for ships-of-war. When it was decided that they were to make twenty-six trips a year, instead of the number at first intended, the same rate of compensation per trip was continued. Eventually it was found that the compensation was not enough, as the ships were costly, and the rate of speed very great, they having shortened the time between this port and Liverpool four days. He thought that it would be better policy for us, is establishing lines of steamers, to occupy new ground, than to let our great commercial rival, England, take possession of it, and then attempt to compete with her.

Gen. WETMORE said that the question had nothing to do with carrying out the details of this subsidizing principle. That rested with Congress. The chamber was merely called upon to say that in its judgment there ought to be a mail like that established between this country and Asia.

Mr. W. T. COLEMAN, in a few remarks, favored the object of the memorial.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS made a few remarks in conclusion, when a motion of Mr. LOW to adopt the memorial was carried unanimously.

A communication was received from Mr. GEO. W. BILLINGS, in reference to the mail facilities between this City and Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

A communication from Dr. ALEX. GUNN, on the subject of Quarantine, was referred to the Quarantine Committee.

After the nomination of persons for membership the Chamber adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. It being the second annual meeting of the Society, the attendance was unusually large. Dr. HARRIS read the annual report of the Council, containing a summary of the doings of the Association during the past and preceding year of its existence, and setting forth the beneficial results of its organization. Gen. WETMORE read the annual report of the Committee on amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, proposing several amendments, all of which were adopted. On motion, it was decided to hold a special meeting of the Association on the 20th inst., to consider a resolution offered by Dr. GRISCOM at the last meeting recommending the formation of female Sanitary Associations, similar to those in operation in Europe, and from which it is claimed that great good results to the families of the poor. The annual election of officers of the association then took place and resulted as follows: President, Gen. F. E. MATHER; 1st Vice-President, R. H. McCurdy; 2d Vice-President, Dr. A. C. Post; Recording Secretary, Dr. Wm. R. Donaghe; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. Harris; Treasurer, N. Hayden; Librarian, W.B. Roberts; Members of the Council, Peter Cooper, H. T. Cleaveland, P. M. Wetmore, Lieut. E. L. Viele, Dr. Isaac Wood, Dr. J. H. Griscom, Dr. Stephen Smith, Dr. J. Frankel.

RELIEF FOR THE SYRIAN SUFFERERS.—The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: Second Pres. Church, Newark, N. J., $41 47; German Baptist Church, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street, 92 cents; Reformed Dutch Church, Paterson, N. J., $30 68; First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, N. J., $42; Union Collection, Stamford, Conn., additional, $10; Amherst First Society, Amherst, Mass., $50 74; J. Boughton and others, Cornersville, N. Y., $7; Congregational and Methodist Churches, Dudley, $7 18; Solsbury Presbyterian Church, Brownsburgh, Penn., $4 72; Union Services, Baldwinsville, N. Y., $19 19; Pres. Church, Franklinville, L. I., $7; M. E. Church, Elmore, Vt., $15; English Pres. Church, Monyaup Valley, $17 43; Congregational Society, Lenox, Mass., $62 10; Union Services, Moores, N. Y., $12; East Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y., $20; German Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, $6; Cash, $6; Pres. Church, Skaneateles, N. Y., $18; Union Service, North White Creek, $9 75; Boonton, N. J., by Rev. D. E. Megie, $14; Church Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., $64 55; Mrs. Amos. Lawrence, Boston, $100; First Pres. Church, Orange, N. J., $40 50; South Congregational Church, Williamstown, Mass., $7. Total, $655 28. Previously acknowedged, $23,655 95. Grand total, $24,311 33. WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of WILLIAM MORROW, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, whose death resulted from a wound inflicted by himself on Tuesday morning last, with the intention of taking his life. Deceased, it was shown, had been paralyzed in his limbs for nearly eight years, and in consequence was incapable of working at his trade of a harness-maker. His family became almost destitute, and their misfortunes had a very depressing effect upon him, and frequently in his despondent fits he would tell his wife that life was a burden to him, as he could not live and see her and his children suffer. Fearing that he would take his life, for some time past Mrs. MORROW had exercised much caution in keeping everything out of his reach with which he would be likely to commit self-destruction, but on Tuesday morning, during her absence from home, he called his little boy and told him that he wanted his razor to cut his beard. The instrument was taken to him and he immediately drew it across his throat, causing a fatal wound. Deceased lived at No. 262 First-avenue.

FATAL RESULT OF A FLUID-LAMP EXPLOSION.—On the 16th of September last a fluid-lamp exploded in the apartment occupied by DANIEL MORAN, at the tenement-house No. 187 West Thirteenth-street, burning MORAN, his brother JOHN, and his sister CATHARINE in a terrible manner. The sufferers were all taken to the New-York Hospital, where CATHARINE died a day or two after the occurrence. On Wednesday afternoon DANIEL died from the effects of his injuries, and Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case. JOHN, the remaining victim, still is at the Hospital, but is getting well.

TEST OF THE UNIVERSITY LL. B.—Yesterday morning, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, JAMES EDWARD HARDNETT moved that WM. WIRT HEWETT be admitted to the Bar, by virtue of his diploma conferring upon him the degree of LL. B. from the New-York University, and which, by the late decision of the Court of Appeals, is claimed as sufficient evidence of fitness for practice. The Court stated it would examine the application, and decide upon it after consultation. Mr. HEWETT was a candidate for Congress on the Union ticket in the late canvass, but withdrew in favor of BENJ. WOOD.

PRAYERS FOR THE UNION.—The noonday meetings for prayer for the Union, which were commenced in Dr. ADAMS' Church on Monday last, and continued in Dr. POTTS' Church on Tuesday, Dr. GILLETTE's on Wednesday, and Dr. PHILLIPS' yesterday, have been largely attended, and will be continued through the week. The meeting to-day will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday ten patrolmen were transferred from the several Precincts. Roundsman LEYDON was detailed to act as Sergeant in the Fifth Ward, in place of Sergeant TREAT, who is sick. JOHN J. GILMOUR was appointed roundsman of the Steamboat and Railroad squad, and JOHN HOPF and JOHN T. BUCKLEY were also appointed roundsmen and detailed to the Twenty-third Precinct.

SWITZERLAND.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give another of his interesting lectures, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, the subject being Switzerland—its scenery, history, people, &c.

A BALL.—The *Irish News* Guard, an association, military and social, of young men, inaugurate the ball season to-night by their annual festival at the City Assembly Rooms.

Geographical Society.

THE COLONIZATION AND CENTRALIZATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

A large audience, assembled at the rooms of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, in Clinton Hall, last evening, listened to interesting addresses on "The Colonization and Centralization of Central Africa."

Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BETHUNE delivered the first address, which he declared was only introductory to that which was to follow. He had assisted, more with kind words than anything else, the undertaking of the gentleman who would presently speak to them concerning his expedition to Central Africa. Dr. BETHUNE told of the ancient prosperity of Cheroe, proved by the mention made of it in the Bible and ancient writings. It stood on the borders of Ethiopia, and was considered by the ancients the remotest of the lands from which gold came. There the cotton plant was cultivated. There must have been the ancient Sheba. He was inclined to think that in the interior of Central Africa they would find great stores of wealth. The region under consideration had a peculiar interest, because it was the only part of the world where the colored race had attained a high degree of civilization. He dwelt upon the importance of opening trade with that country, where he believed had been the treasure-house of antiquity, and affirmed his belief that if a people who constitutionally were fitted for living there should establish free institutions there, they might build up a mighty nation. He introduced

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, a colored man, who was one of the Niger Valley exploring party, who related the story of his voyage, in 1859, to Lagos, an island on the Western Coast of Africa, where the natives use shells for money, and where the bilious fever is indigenous. Thence he carried his audience with him up the Ogun River to Abbeokuta, the circumference of whose outer wall—it has three—is 23 miles. It contains the remnants of over a hundred townships, and was founded by the fugitives of African tribes, defeated in combats with other tribes, who sought refuge there in a cave—"Under-a-rock" is the English of the name. He stated that the people thereabouts had very intelligent ideas of a God, whose several attributes they worship as idols. Here, in passing, he gave an account of a grotesque funeral of one of the natives. He described the town of Ijaye, a great mart, and other villages in the same regions; and in a diversion here he said he had seen men of every hue, from the ebon to the Albino, in that region, and intimated that there were Albinoes among the whites as well as among the Africans, and that a certain New-York editor was an Albino. He told of the peculiarities of the seasons in that part of the world, of the extended wet terms, of the heat,—he had experienced warmer weather in Philadelphia—and o the cultivation of cotton. Cotton is there raised extensively, and might be very largely exported; land suitable to its production can be had for nothing, and free labor can be obtained there for half the cost of keeping slaves at the South. Of the horses, the sugar-cane, the supply of water and the industry of the people, he spoke in terms of great praise, and, at the conclusion of his lecture, exhibited some interesting specimens of the clothing and utensils of the natives. In reply to questions from members of the Society, he stated that there were a great many slaves in the country he had visited, but their slavery was very different from our ideas of servitude. The slaves, the wives and the children of the higher class there all called their masters "Baba," or "Father," and few performed labor for their masters. The ordinary cotton of Africa brought in the English market a penny a pound more than American cotton, was of perennial growth, grew everywhere, and, with an improved gin, might be rendered worth a penny a pound more.

A member asked whether in case a slave escaped from his master there were any compromise by which he might be reclaimed.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that there was not. He stated that the Mohammedans of the population all know how to read and write, and that the people generally were good looking, and had not the exaggerated features usually ascribed to the negro.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. CAMPBELL and the President. Rev. Dr. HAWKS expressed very neatly the gratification which he in common with all present had felt in listening to the address, and the Society adjourned.

Police Reports.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES ILLUSTRATED.

On Wednesday afternoon, Otto Hansman, a young man having a situation as clerk with Martin Fox & Co., fancy goods dealers, at No. 53 Vesey-street, was taken into custody by Detectives Tiemann and McCord, charged with having pilfered on different occasions a quantity of trimmings and other articles belonging to his employers. Subsequently he acknowledged himself guilty, and said that he had been assisted in his knavery by Arthur Geagling, a clerk engaged in the establishment of Minster & Kohn, No. 42 Vesey-street, who also had been in the habit of stealing from the store in which he was employed. An arrangement existed between the young men by which the goods obtained by one were to be disposed of by the other, and the money equally divided. In this way Hansman confessed that each of them had stolen about $200 worth of property, for which a market had been found at the store of Stein & Rosenstein, corner of Grand and Orchard streets, and at the tailor shop of Charles Gerst, in Chrystie-street. The price paid by these persons for the goods was so small that the officers entertained no doubt that they became purchasers with a full knowledge that the property was dishonestly obtained, consequently Justice KELLY was applied to, and warrants for the arrest of the alleged receivers were issued. Having been arrested, the accused were all committed for examination. Young Geagling is also in custody pending a hearing in the case.

THE CASE OF JAMES M'PYKE—ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Yesterday morning a man named Bernard McCaan was arrested by the Fifteenth Ward Police, on suspicion of having caused the shocking injury to James McPyke, who was found lying upon the sidewalk in West Thirteenth-street, on Wednesday morning, with his intestines protruding from a wound in the abdomen. It is now believed that McPyke was hurt in consequence of having been thrown across an iron fence. The prisoner denied any knowledge of the matter, but he is detained pending further developments.

Depreciation in Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Respectfully announce that from the present date until

their

ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING

is disposed of, the price of every fabric, in large and varied assortments, at their

TWO ESTABLISHMENTS,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,

will be reduced to its

ABSOLUTE COST.

In view of the present MONETARY CRISIS and the prospect of a reduction in WAGES and the value of goods in the Spring, the firm have resolved to submit to this

SERIOUS SACRIFICE.

Parents will find this an opportunity rarely presented.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Read the following from the well-known Captain of the Steamer *Fulton*:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell—*Sir*: I am urged by my wife to report to you a cure your Sarsaparilla has made in our family, and as it is the only way in which we can make you any acknowledgment of our gratification, I will proceed to state. My little son, 11 years old, has had Scrofula sores on his ears, neck and arms for five years. They were much of the time very distressing, and we feared they would kill him. At first a swelling would appear, then it would break and make a running sore, which would not heal. They became very loathsome and often painful; they stopped his growth and seemed to undermine his health, so that he became feeble and sickly. We tried Physicians and Medicines, but they did no good. A clergyman in our neighborhood, who had seen some remarkable cures by your CHERRY PECTORAL, advised us to try your SARSAPARILLA, and we did. The smallest sores showed symptoms of healing in about two weeks; in two more they had healed, and in two months the child was as well as any body. He now enjoys perfect health, with no remnant of the disorder about him that we can discover. If you, Sir, are a parent, you may well believe that we shall not soon forget you. Very truly, your humble servant,

JNO. BATES.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amadell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

A Christmas Present.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 508 Broadway, New-York, and 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by

J. A. WHITMORE.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Mink, Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Europe forwarded with safety and dispatch by the American-European Express. Sight drafts for Europe, in sums to suit, sold by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

Ladies! the best place to buy Balmoral and Button Gaiters, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs at Wholesale Prices, retailed by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Men's Overcoats, Business Coats, and other Winter Clothing, at

We call the attention of gentlemen about to purchase, who wish to make a liberal selection, to our assortment of Men's Robes de Chambre, Smoking-Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c. Also, boys' clothing of all kinds, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNSON'S Co.,
No. 501 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,

At a great reduction for cash.

We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

New Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Established for Seven Years,

$40 and upwards.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Alexander's Shamoan for Coloring the Hair a natural brown or black, without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 788 Broadway.

Squire & Lander

Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 36 Platt-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

HATS AND CAPS.

Unsurpassed.

KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WHITNEY—NESBITT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry S. Montgomery, Rector, ALFRED R. WHITNEY to ADELINE P. NESBITT, second daughter of George F. Nesbitt, Esq.

SMITH—MAXWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at Christ Church, by Rev. P. A. Wiley, C. VANDERVOORT SMITH to MARGARET daughter of J. T. S. MAXWELL.

BOYD—PAGAN.—On Friday, Nov. 30, by Rev. John Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM BOYD to LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Robert Pagan, Esq., of Valley Stream, L. I.

AUCHINCLOSS—CABELL.—At the University of Virginia, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Richard K. Meade, of Charlottesville, HENRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, of New-York, and Miss MARY CABELL, niece and adopted daughter of Prof. JAMES L. CABELL, M. D., of the University of Virginia.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, WILLIAM MOORE, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 34 West 23d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, KATE, daughter of Thomas and Mary Russell, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 608 6th-av.

WELCH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, CLINTON S., youngest son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Emily Jane Welch, aged 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 43 Orchard-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SNAICH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH SNAICH, in the 80th year of her age.

In early life, she gave her heart to the Saviour, and in her last rejoiced in His salvation. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Brick Church, (Rev. Dr. Spring's,) are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 8, at 1½ P.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Exaggerations of the First Reports of Montgomery's Movements—Effects of the Falsehoods on the Suffering Poor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

Since my last, the telegraph has been turning the world "up-side down" in reference to events in Southern Kansas. Never in any country before has there been enacted so complete a "sell," as this last Kansas war. By telegraph you are told of the bloody raid of 500 brigands over not only our southern counties,—but the border counties of Missouri are also invaded—towns destroyed, mills burnt, and the whole State of Missouri trembles for her fate. Her Governor orders a brigade of soldiers hastily to the border, and President BUCHANAN partakes of the general nervousness and orders Gen. HARNEY immediately to Kansas, with authority to draw forces from the three nearest forts, and with sufficient numbers, pursue and exterminate MONTGOMERY and his outlaws, wherever they may go.

Now all such tidings beget chivalric sensations, and not a few will recall the heroic scenes of Solferino and the patriotism that glows in every late act of GARIBALDI, but with a semi-hope that they are about to be eclipsed by the glory of Gen. HARNEY's career, bearing anew his country's flag to the banks of the Marmaton and Osage.

To-night the telegraph tells you that Gen. HARNEY is on the road, moving south from Fort Leavenworth, with cavalry, dragoons, artillery, and all the paraphernalia of Uncle Sam's armory. Not many days hence, the same telegraph *should* tell you how

"The King of France with thirty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

In my opinion, this will prove the most complete "sell" ever exhibited in any country. The time when Gov. WALKER came right at Lawrence with six hundred dragoons, all pointing their ugly missiles *Southward*, simply because we had concluded to institute an innocent municipal organization and sprinkle water on our streets, is still remembered as an illustration of the fact, that the acts of a Government may become as ridiculous and stupid as those of an individual.

I greatly fear that this last mammoth demonstration will sink into the same category. If it does not, it will be because the provocation or the excellent opportunity now offered for martial display, will have charms stronger than MONTGOMERY's men can resist, and they may be led thereby to acts never contemplated, until "battalions" and "brigades" were glistening around them.

Now, what are the facts? All, or nearly all of these, were embraced in my last letter. That is, two or three persons have been summarily disposed of, and the reasons for that action have been already stated. It is admitted that the taking of even *three lives* is no trifling affair, under any circumstances, but it should be remembered as well, that during the last few months four or five have been hung or shot in the same counties by the party that now enters the complaint, and the world was not set on fire for that. Neither was it when Col. COWAN burned seventy-four of the houses of our citizens, without the slightest provocation. Although the *Federal* Government is now seeking to exculpate itself from all responsibility in that barbarous proceeding, it has never sent Gen. HARNEY to pursue the perpetrators of the wrong, nor has any State or Territory volunteered to do this work.

But the aggravation in the present case is here: ten thousand falsehoods are given currency which must work a direct injury to the whole people of Kansas. Judge WILLIAMS has promulgated the base libel upon us that we have abused the charity of our friends, by getting a large supply of arms and ammunition into the Territory under the guise of "relief," and that MONTGOMERY's men were now doubly armed with weapons thus obtained. Every word of such stuff is the vilest fabrication. Still we suffer, as much as if it were true. Already the order permitting "Kansas relief" boxes to come over certain railroads at reduced rates is revoked, and full prices are charged. Also, for a time, the contributions will be checked until the facts can be learned, but I trust not longer. When all the powder and smoke has cleared away, it will be known that so far, not over *forty men* have been out in any party known as MONTGOMERY's men—that they are only supplied with arms that have been in the Territory two or three years—that they have not entered Missouri, or threatened to, to any instance—that they have not been within many miles of Fort Scott, and consequently no Court or Land-office has been disturbed—that no pilfering or taking of property, however trifling, has ever been permitted, but on the contrary, any person found guilty of it will be discharged and punished—that but little excitement has existed in that immediate region, and MONTGOMERY is now at his home, and that the excitement becomes the greater the further the stories travel, and that the probabilities are, that if any further difficulties occur, it will be in consequence of Government troops and the presence of a large force from Missouri.

Still I hope for the best, and shall predict nothing at this distance. In the morning I intend to start for the "seat of war," and thenceforth my data will be generally first-hand.

RANDOLPH.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 90 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with two large rooms connecting, on second floor, with board, with a quiet family; also, a large front room on third floor. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Call at No. 46, late No. 43, West 9th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large, handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all modern improvements, with board. Late dinner, fire and gas. Terms for two, $11 per week. Location, below 4th-st., west side. Address HOME, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND two small ones, with board, suitable for a small family, or three or four single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 79 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 40 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 2d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 25. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, with the comforts and privileges of a home, at No. 204 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., near cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a room, with breakfast, in a private family, where there are no other boarders or lodgers. Address J. W. B., Box No. 366 Post-office, stating terms.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on the third floor, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; the house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries; bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 203 Henry-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN JERSEY CITY will let a very handsome front room, prettily furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Location pleasant and near the ferry; gas, grate and modern conveniences. Terms moderate. House and furniture new. Address Z. Y., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three adults; require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR TWO LADIES, IN A private family, or where only few boarders are taken, above Madison-square, between Lexington and 6th avs. Will pay $16 monthly for two rooms, (one only furnished,) everything included. References exchanged. Address for one week, Box 1,971 Post-office.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light, for $4 per week, at No. 301 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, suitable for a family; rooms for single gentlemen; a first class table. Dinner at 3 o'clock. House has all the modern improvements. Stages pass near by. Apply at No. 4 Ashland-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms, en suite, which will be let together, or divided in two sets, with breakfast; location very desirable. Apply to S. H., Box No. 946 General Post-office.

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AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTAble girls wish situations—one as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, the other as laundress; understands French fluting. Call at No. 144 21-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 28th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; is a good embroiderer; no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GOOD COOK, &c.—A HIGHLY-RESPECTable young woman, Protestant, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country as first-class meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing and ironing; will be found in every way a competent servant, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady desires a situation as housekeeper; she is a competent housekeeper, and accustomed to the care of children; can be well recommended by her late employer, where she has been engaged over four years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station A, Spring st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a middle-aged American woman, as housekeeper in a widower's family, or institution in the City; would have no objection to waiting upon an invalid lady or gentleman, and can give the most satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days at 37 Oliver-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a neat, tidy, and most respectable Protestant young woman, as general houseworker, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition; can give most respectable City reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl for general housework in a small family, or would do waiting and chamberwork. Apply at my last situation, No. 110 3d av., between 13th and 14th sts. In the fancy-store. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady would like to be a companion to an invalid lady. Can be seen for three days at No. 153 East 21st st. Good reference given.

A GENTLEMAN, ABOUT LEAVING FOR the South, wishes to place his servants, consisting of a cook, laundress, chambermaid and waitress, all of whom he can most highly recommend. Apply at No. 49 West 11th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a young English woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, with her own sewing machine; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing, or would take charge of one child and sew. Call on Friday, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at Room No. 229 New-York Hotel; entrance No. 1 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as first rate laundress; is a Protestant; understands all kinds of fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; has lived in the very best of families, and can produce the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant girl, a situation as nurse and sew, or light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young English person a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; has three years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a German Protestant girl, who speaks English fluently, as nurse or chambermaid; can bring good references. Apply to or address at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a very neat seamstress; would prefer traveling; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived near four years. Can be seen at No. 117 West 34th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman a situation, as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, is a good seamstress; can cut and fit childrens' dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable and thoroughly competent woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take a place as seamstress by the month; can cut and fit to perfection; will bring with her a sewing machine if required. None but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 227 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at No. 291 1st-av., over the drug-store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amity place, in the rear, for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and embroider; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist with children or light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses perfectly. Call at No. 561 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress in a private family, has no objection to do chamberwork; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, in the City; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 557 6th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, tidy Protestant girl, as waitress in a private family; would assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; does fine washing and ironing up in style; wages $7. Also, a good cook and laundress; can do up linens in style or the general housework of a small family in City or country; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse. Has good reference. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock till engaged, at No. 42 West 33th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS WET NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable healthy married woman, with a babe six weeks old, and having a fresh breast of milk, a situation in some respectable family; will make herself generally useful, and has no objections to the country. Call at No. 213 West Houston-st., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR OVER ONE hundred excellent servants, in the City and country. Protestant cooks, thorough good plain cooks, chambermaids, waiters; also, several neat, tidy seamstresses and nurses. Families in want of first-class servants can be suited by applying at HENDERSON's old established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without disappointment.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful drive; has long experience in England and this country in like capacity; no objections to any part of the country; has first-class City reference. Call or address B. W., for one week, at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest and industrious and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well by calling at, or addressing a note to R. K., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man; is willing to engage for moderate wages for the Winter; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address H. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man that understands the care and management of green-house and grapery, and who is also qualified in the capacity of coachman and groom, and who thoroughly understands the care of horses; can furnish the best of City and country references as to honesty, industry and sobriety. No objection to the country. Address, for one week, J. B., Box 209 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady faithful man, as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place; understands his business perfectly. Apply at University-place Society Library. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, from Philadelphia, a situation as waiter in a private family; can give a satisfactory reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 12 o'clock, and 3 to 5, at No. 23 Grand-st.

AS WAITER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS in a private family by a Protestant man and wife, one as first-class waiter, the other as first-class cook; would prefer living together. Can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 441 Broadway, for two days.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable man and wife, both Protestants; the man can drive and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the woman as seamstress and do chamberwork. Call at No. 177 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as child's nurse and seamstress, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 126 5th-av., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED at No. 81 West 13th-st., a nurse and seamstress; must be a Protestant with City reference from her last place. Apply before 2 o'clock to day.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—TO IRON FIRST-class grocery and express wagons; also, some young men that have served their time at wood work or smith work; they will have a good chance to improve, and steady work the year round, at reasonable wages. Those applying will send their name and address to WILSON & CO., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, stating wages and what they can do.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; she must understand English and come well recommended. Also, an office boy wanted. Apply to-day, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

NURSE WANTED—TO GO SOUTH TO TAKE care of two children. English, Scotch or German preferred. Apply at No. 101 Clinton-place, between 9 and 11 A. M.

TEACHERS.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.)
U. S. BUSINESS AGENCY (1860.)
E. H. WILCOX & CO., No. 329 Broadway.

Daily meeting from 9 to 12, and 1 to 4 o'clock. Calls and visits morning or evening, to suit the parties. Registering and executing all orders in every department by a small percentage.

A GRADUATE OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, who has had several years' experience in teaching, in one of the best high schools of the country, desires a home in an American or French family, as private tutor of boys. Address ALPHA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGERS FEMALE INstitute, of experience in teaching, desires a position in a school, or as instructress in a family. Address GRADUATE, for two or three days, at Lockwood's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither, but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick He dache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the following sleighs made this season by the best makers, viz:
ONE DOUBLE SLEIGH.
FOUR ALBANY CUTTERS.
THREE PORTLAND CUTTERS.
ONE SLEIGH FOR FOUR PERSONS.
Also, TWO CONCORD WAGONS, the whole to be positively sold without reserve, by order of
H. J. ATWOOD, Assignee.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
Among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF.
In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

H. W. McDonnell, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING.—AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—H. W. McDONNELL will sell on THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 7, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the splendid rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture in the five-story residence, No. 208 14th-st., a few doors from 8th av., the whole comprising really the finest assortment offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement. Descriptive catalogues for purchasers are now ready at the house, viz: Elegant royal velvet carpets in both parlors, solid rosewood suites in satin brocade, statuary, marble-top centre and side-tables, carved rosewood etageres and corner stands, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, china vases, clocks, Turkish easy and reception chairs in satin and reps, a large collection of fine oil paintings, tea and dining tables, china tea and dinner sets, heavy cut-glassware, ivory and silver cutlery, solid silver-ware, &c. Also, a splendid rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, one of the most splendid instruments for tone and finish ever made in this country. Chambers—second and third stories—contain beautiful Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, mirrors, clocks, paintings, &c. Also, basement and kitchen utensils, oil-cloths, half-stand, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, sofa bed, 20 tons coal, large cooking-stove, pots, kettles, &c., with which the sale will commence. This sale is positive, and every article to be sold. The above furniture is of the most elegant description and nearly new, having cost over $15,000. Housekeepers will find it advantageous to examine the same.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of Maltese Jack and Jennet, 3 years old, 58 inches high, (14 hands,) black; have just arrived from Malta; landed since the 6th of November. These animals were selected by the importer from and warranted to be of the best breed to be gotten on the island. Persons wishing to obtain fine stock will do well to attend this sale.
A splendid pair of sorrel carriage horses, 8 years old, 16½ hands, very stylish and perfectly broken to all harness; one of them a superior lady's saddle-horse, and warranted perfectly kind and sound in every respect; the property of a gentleman who sells them only for want of use.
Also, a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects. This horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble-top centre tables, double carved rosewood suite covered in crimson reps, 2 solid black walnut carved library suites in blue and green reps, 1 carved oak dining-room suite in leather, carved rosewood suite in green and gold brocatel, oak extension dining-table, gilt-frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood frame do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, oak arm chairs, mahogany sofas covered in hair-cloth, rockers, easy chairs covered in green velvet, lace window curtains, gilt cornices. Also, a general assortment of crockery and glass ware.

William Abbott, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-octave piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court on account of creditors of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents. Sale continued at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the piano-forte warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 388 Bowery. The stock is ready for examination. Sale positive. Each piano warranted three years. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF 800 PACKAGES of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the entire stock of a country dealer. The goods are first quality and desirable. Sold without reserve. Catalogues are now ready.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, AT 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 35 Nassau st., a catalogue of elegant made up furs, fine mink, Hudson Bay sable, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of robes.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, DEC. 8, AT SALESROOMS No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of elegant household furniture. Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., imported Berkshire swine, a boar and sow, 1 year and 8 months old; also, 1 small pig.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
One lot on 2d av., near 41st-st. Also, one lot on 55th-st., west of 6th av. For particulars inquire of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and ClasAon avs., extending through to Lefferts st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, ONE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Green-place, also three brown stone fronts in Portland-av., between Lafayette-av. and Washington Park; have all the modern improvements, and must be sold.
T. B. JACKSON, on the premises

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND FOUR-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., near Park-av., 25 feet front, 55 deep; finished complete in every manner. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, No. 46 37th-st.

TO LET.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER—ON Broadway, near 25th-st.; also, marble rubbing-bed polishing apparatus, saw-mill, show-room, dwelling and store; the whole to let together or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OFFICE, SUITABLE for a dentist or artist, in a central and first class situation. Furniture at a valuation. Substantial reasons for letting will be given. Address ZETA, Box No. 103 Times Office.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,700 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—RENT NOT OVER $550; location between 4th and 6th avs., and Bond and 20th sts. Address JOHN WILLOUGHBY, care of Ball, Black & Co., by letter only, giving real name and description of premises. Will lease for three years, or more, and pay rent monthly, if required. The house must be in perfect repair, and near an Episcopal Church —St. George's preferred.

WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a first-class house for a gentleman, wife and child. Address Box No. 933 New-York Post-office, stating terms and situation.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn, said farm contains 67 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 29 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

GOODS WANTED FOR THE SOUTHERN trade, for which good improved farms in this State will be given, free of incumbrance; one within ten miles of New-York, worth $30,000. Address D. D., Box 240, 105 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

(Official.)
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio,
Columbus, 28th August, 1860.
THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:
1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1886.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.
Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 10th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.
The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.
Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."
In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 15th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1860"—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 86 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, free from taxation, and the principal to be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment. R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.
Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 18th of December, 1858.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. Hewitt, Secretary.

Office of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. Co.,
Cleveland, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 4th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH Article of Agreement, signed by the Bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, held at No. 46 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1860, at 12 M. By order of the Trustees,
N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC.—CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER New-Bowery.—Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JAS. C. Green, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 24, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

$15,000 TO $25,000 NEW-ENGLAND CIRCULATION WANTED.—The above amount wanted for A No. 1 City acceptances, with first-class collateral security if required. Address M. S. L., Box No. 2,818 New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
Union Bank of London,
National Bank of Scotland,
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; DEXTER, DAYTON & JONES, No. 39 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility of disease at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 11 Duane st., to No. 70 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of disease. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his speciality in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be, or failures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by H. E. LENT, No. 438 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 450 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 443 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 86th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 71 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR for the radical cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. COVERT & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and all accrescent female complaints. Office No. 443 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY BRODY, of East New-York, in Kings County. Notice first published November, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.
C. J. & C. LOWREY,
n23-law6wF* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN JUST LIcensed to the law, and who can influence, through his friends, a respectable practice, wishes a situation with an older lawyer in this City. The advertiser would prefer the office business at present. The highest testimonials will be given as to character, capabilities, &c. Address BENEDICT, Box No. 139 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and FRANCIS WORCESTER, under the style and firm of
PRATT & WORCESTER,
is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm will settle with me only.
FREDERICK W. PRATT.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1860.

Notice.—The business heretofore conducted by Pratt & Worcester, will be continued by me at the old stand, No. 197 South Water st. F. W. PRATT.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of REED & RUSSELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES RUSSELL, to whom all outstanding debts are to be paid. M. A. REED,
New-York, Dec. 3, 1860. JAMES RUSSELL.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order, ABRAHAM DALLY, C. 1.
J. M. Pettit, Adj.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres; near to depot; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 16, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, F. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 18, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) MASANIELLO.
MME. INEZ FABBRI
for the first time in America, as Elvira.
SIG. STIGELLI,
for the first time in America, as Masaniello.
CARL FORMES,
for the first time in America, as Pietro.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock, first and only night of Auber's grand Opera of
MASANIELLO,
with the following great cast:
Mme. INEZ FABBRI .... as .... Elvira.
Sig. STIGELLI .... as .... Masaniello.
CARL FORMES .... as .... Pietro.
Mlle. ELENA .... as .... Fenella.
The other characters by Messrs. Quinto, Müller, &c.
Grand Chorus, Orchestra, and Corps de Ballet.
Conductor .... THEO. THOMAS.
In the third act,
TARANTELLA,
By Mlle. ELENA, Mons. TOPHOFF,
And the Corps de Ballet.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 8,
First and only night of Flotow's celebrated German Opera of STRADELLA,
With the following splendid cast:
Mme. INEZ FABBRI .... as .... Lenora.
Sig. STIGELLI .... as .... Stradella.
CARL FORMES (first time in America) as ... Barbarino —A rôle which was expressly composed for him, and in which he stands as unrivaled as in that of Plunkett.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of tickets for to-night's MASANIELLO, and for to-morrow evening's STRADELLA, commences this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Walker-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will repeat to-night his great rôle of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
A personation which has evoked greater enthusiasm than has been witnessed on the stage since the days of Booth, his father, or the elder Kean.
That splendid passage in the second act:
Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword,
* * * * * *
Take away the sword;
States can be saved without it,
delivered by Mr. Booth with wonderful power, was eagerly seized on as applicable to the circumstances of the country at the present hour; and at the close, as also at the close of the fourth act, the audience
ROSE EN MASSE,
cheering and waving handkerchiefs in an outburst of fervor and delight.
Unfortunately Mr. Booth's engagement cannot be continued beyond
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
Those, therefore, who desire to witness the magnificent personations of this young American artist should not neglect the few opportunities that can at present be offered.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE NEW
FIVE ACT COMEDY,
called the
MODEL
HYPOCRITE,
having excited the most profound interest and enthusiasm, will be acted
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
THE YOUNG LADY
whose reception on her first appearance was most flattering, and whose success was most decided, will nightly appear in her original character.
THE COMEDY
Includes in its
SUPERB CAST
The following
EMINENT ARTISTES:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manager
Twelfth week and thirty-sixth night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
The American Tragedian.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1860,
Will be presented Shakespeare's celebrated tragedy of
MACBETH.
With new scenery, effects, &c.
Macbeth .... Mr. Forrest
Sustained by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Canoll, Harkins, Martin, Morris, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, Miss Athena, Mrs. Le Brun, &c.
On MONDAY—Mr. Forrest as MACBETH.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON and EVENING, Benefit of the Home and School for Young Deaf Mutes.
Doors open at 6¾; Curtain rises at 7¾.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 6 and 7,
GRAND CAVALCADE.
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE.
NEW FRENCH EQUESTRIAN ACT.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
THE SOUTHERN HORSE HIRAM.
COMIC PANTOMIME OF THE MILLINERS.
Grand Matinée EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

CONCERT IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
D. D. GRISWOLD,
Ballad Vocalist,
Assisted by
Mrs. T. J. COOK, Soprano, and
Mr. T. J. COOK, Violinist.
Will give a concert in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.
The choir of the church have kindly volunteered their assistance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
The performance will commence with
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which, WHIRLIGIG HALL.
To conclude with
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

SWITZERLAND.
Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give his Fourth Lecture at the Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.
Subject—Switzerland, the Land of Tell.
Historical, descriptive, sketches of Merle d'Aubigné, national songs, amusing scenes and incidents.
Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.
Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.
SAM COWELL
Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

THE HEBREW LITERARY UNION BEG to announce that Mr. De CORDOVA will deliver his new humorous poem (written expressly for this Association) on
THE PRINCE'S VISIT,
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY
Taken in exchange for
TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE
237. 233.
In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:
Prime new Oolong Teas, 38c., 38c. and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c. and 30c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.
Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 28c., 38c. and 40c.
Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.
No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c. and 45c.
Sweet Chocolate, 15c., 18c. and 20c.
Cassia, in mats, 22c.
235. 235.
As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.
233. 237.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 185 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

LECTURES.

HANSON-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
COURSE OF LECTURES.
The second lecture of the course will be delivered in the above Church, by Rev. W. S. Studley, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Grumbling. Tickets, 25 cents.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH TERRIERS FOR SALE.—Two English and one Scotch Terrier, the smallest and handsomest in the United States. Price for the three, $15, worth $100. Can be seen at store No. 105 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1860.
LAST DAY BUT ONE
Of the great domestic drama,
ROSE ELMER,
Which is founded on Mrs. Southworth's popular Ledger Story, and which illustrates in real life the vivid characters she so graphically portrays. This being POSITIVELY ITS LAST WEEK, no time is to be lost by those who would see it. It will be produced every Afternoon and Evening.
MISS DORA DAWSON,
The wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, who produces with equal ease and perfection a deep and powerful Tenor and a Sweet and Brilliant Soprano. Dressed in a singular and unique costume, one half as a Lady, the other half as a Gentleman, will appear at each performance in a popular Duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE
In dress, voice, gesture, &c., &c. She has been received with great favor, and is regarded as the most wonderful
MUSICAL PHENOMENON OF THE AGE.
To be seen at all hours every Day and Evening.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known. They have been patronized throughout Europe by all classes, including all the
CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY.
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY,
the like of which has never been known; interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS,
white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES!
just purchased at great expense, the most extraordinary sight ever beheld. Also, LIVING SEAL; HAPPY FAMILY; GRAND AQUARIA, alive with LIVING FISH; all kinds, the most interesting ... in the world.
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, WAX FIGURES,
FORTUNE-TELLER,
GRAND COSMORAMA, ... CURIOSITIES.
Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, ... children under ten, 10 cents extra.
NEXT WEEK the splendid Drama of MASANIELLO and other novelties in honor of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the American Museum.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
Of the
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL
FARCICAL
Burletta, in three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT,
With
MISS LAURA KEENE
And
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
In the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
In the
BOWER OF FERNS,
Which is
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
Of
SCENIC ART
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
Open at 6¾ o'clock; commence at 7¼.

AMERICAN ART!
The first exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the National Academy Rooms, in 10th-st., near Broadway, with a choice collection of valuable
PAINTINGS AND STATUARY BY AMERICAN ARTISTS,
Loaned from private collections, together with the works contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund, to be sold at auction, on the 22d of December, at 8 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

CINDERELLA.
Painted by J. Van Lerius, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries, and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDER ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 286 Times Office.

NO SUCH BARGAINS EVER OFFERED BEFORE.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, full iron frame, overstrung, finished throughout in the best possible manner, and warranted, will be sold to suit the times. Any one wanting a good, reliable piano, at half the value, will call at the music store No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS' Piano-fortes and Melodeons, from $40 to $400, 8th st., corner 4th-av., in the "Bible House."

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 260 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming; also, an evening class, for ladies. Send for a circular. The next Soirée will be given at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. A Grand Complimentary Soirée on MONDAY, Dec. 17.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON WATER.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the breaking of the main water-pipe on 5th-av., the water supply is much reduced. Persons residing in the central part of the City can obtain water from the hydrants in 3d-av., down as low as 14th-st., and in 5th-av., as low as 42d-st., and in 9th-av. from 42d to 14th-st. The hydrants will be opened by the Water Police for this purpose. The utmost economy will be necessary to insure even a limited supply for domestic purposes. During this period the supply for shipping, manufactories, &c., will of necessity be cut off entirely. By order of the Board.
THOS. STEPHENS, President,
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, Assistant Commissioner.
Dec. 6, 1860. Croton Aqueduct Board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 12, 14 and 16 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 65 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

DENTISTRY.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington, the Teutonia, and the Canadian's Mails.

Opinions of the English Press on Mr. Lincoln's Election.

THE MONETARY DISTURBANCE IN EUROPE.

MR. DALLAS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI AT HOME.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st ult., and Queenstown on the 22d, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 21st, also arrived yesterday; and the mails by the *Canadian*, whose arrival at Portland has been announced, reached this City last night.

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, and Mrs. DALLAS, had been on a visit to Windsor Castle, as guests of Queen VICTORIA. The event was regarded as a courteous acknowledgment of the hospitality extended to the Prince of Wales at Washington, and the enthusiastic reception which was accorded to him throughout the United States. During the stay of Mr. DALLAS at the Castle, Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL were likewise guests of Her Majesty.

The Empress EUGENIE had arrived in Scotland, and was temporarily sojourning at Edinburgh preparatory to her visit to the Duke of Hamilton. A statement, however, was current that the Empress would not make any personal visits till after she had paid her respects to Queen VICTORIA.

The steamer *Flying Fish*, of the Prince of Wales' Squadron, had arrived out.

The British steamer *Bulldog*, Capt. MCCLINTOCK, had returned to Portsmouth after her survey of the deep-sea route for the projected North Atlantic Telegraph cable. Nothing is known, officially, as to the result of the soundings, but it is known that the *Bulldog* experienced very stormy weather and other drawbacks in carrying out her mission.

The Brazilian war-corvette *Dona Isabel*, while on her way from Marseilles for Lisbon, was wrecked on the Coast of Barbary, and is reported to have gone to pieces. Out of 27 officers on board, 23 were lost, together with over 100 seamen. Three lieutenants, 6 midshipmen, the purser and 93 of the crew were saved. The Moors behaved well, and the survivors were carried by a British war vessel to Tangiers. The corvette is said to have had a great number of naval cadets on board for practical instruction.

A new gunboat in the shape of a tortoise, having two screws, and said to be invented by the Emperor of the French, is about to be tried.

Lieut. MAURY was to lecture in London on the 26th ult., before the Royal Geographical Society, on "the Physical Geography of the Ocean in connection with the Antartic regions."

The Empress of Austria left Vienna on the 17th ult. for Antwerp, where she was expecting to embark, about the 22d, for Madeira, on board the royal English yacht *Victoria and Albert*, which had been placed at the disposal of the Empress by Queen VICTORIA.

Some of the Austrian journals were making use of their increased liberty in advocating the cession of Venetia for a money consideration.

THE ELECTION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Opinions of the English Press.

From the Times, Nov. 20.

We know not that the friends of the Negro have much more to expect from the new President. His powers are very limited, and will be confined within a space much narrower than their strictly legal extent by the same necessity which has made Mr. BUCHANAN abstain from any attempt on Cuba, and tolerate the anarchy and even aggressions of unhappy Mexico. For the safety of the Union itself we confess we have no fear. Of course, it will take some time before men can cool down from the bluster which has been so profusely used for electioneering purposes to the language of moderation and truth. Some men have said these things so often that they are ashamed to show how little they believe them, and some so often that they have really learnt to believe them themselves. *But when the cooler heads of the South begin to consider how imaginary is the injury which they have sustained, how vast are the interests involved, how heavy would be the cost, how considerable the danger, of disunion, and how impossible it would be for the Southern States to maintain in the face of the world the strong position they now hold as members of the great American Confederacy*, we suspect that the South will think better of it, and turn its activity into the more practical channel of providing Mr. LINCOLN with a Democratic successor in 1864.

From the Times, Nov. 21.

Heretofore, when a President has been elected, he has been supported at least by a minority in every State of the Union. But in the present instance there is a considerable number of States in which not a single vote was cast for the successful candidate. This, it is said, and not without some show of justice, *tends directly to that state of parties against which Washington emphatically counseled his fellow-citizens*—the dividing themselves into factions designated by geographical limits. It must always be remembered, however, that if Mr. LINCOLN has not had even a minority in the Slave States, this has happened because on questions relating to the extension or maintenance of Slavery a great number of the Southern States allow of no minority. A man may have opinions adverse to Slavery, and a man may reside in a Slave State, but he cannot do both these things at once. If he asserts his opinions, he must change his residence, or must prepare himself for a residence in a world beyond the jurisdiction of Lynch Law. If, then, there be no minority in favor of the President elect in some of the States, it is because in them, on the question of Slavery, there is no free discussion, no liberty of thought, speech, writing or action; and it is to this source, and not to any peculiar factiousness in the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN, that the sharpness of the division now made apparent between the North and the South is to be traced. In the North there are majorities and minorities on the Slave question; in the South there is at least apparent unanimity, just as there is an appearance of an universal belief in the Roman Catholic religion in Spain or in the States of the Church.

Another effect of the change which has just taken place is one not peculiar to America, but which was strongly felt in England thirty years ago. The Southerners and their allies, owing to a tenure of office extending over so many years, have obtained a monopoly of official knowledge and aptitude. So long and so firmly established has been their dynasty that the cause of the North has been deserted in despair by the ablest of Northern politicians. Seeing no chance of doing that which has just been done, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. EVERETT, and a number of eminent men of the same party, have allied themselves to the South, and sought by concessions to the slave-owning interest to obtain a position which they believed the North would never be able to give them. These men, the natural leaders of the Republican Party, were lost to them owing to this fatal miscalculation, and Mr. LINCOLN *will have to carry on his Government by new and untried officials in the face of an Opposition full of ability and experience.* It is, besides, asserted that, although the President is Republican, the majority of the two Chambers is Democratic; so that the new reign starts with that which is only too often the difficulty of American politics—a direct conflict between the Legislature and the Executive. Probably this reflection will tend as much as anything to soften the first alarm of the South. Upon the whole, though we do not expect any very considerable benefit to ourselves, and *although we believe the Southern States to be a great deal more frightened than hurt by the recent election*, we rejoice, on higher and surer grounds, that it has ended in the return of Mr. LINCOLN. We are glad to think that the march of Slavery, and the domineering tone which its advocates were beginning to assume over Freedom, have been at length arrested and silenced. We rejoice that a vast community of our own race has at length given an authoritative expression to sentiments which are entertained by every one in this country. We trust to see the American Government employed in tasks more worthy of a State founded on the doctrines of liberty and equality than the invention of shifts and devices to perpetuate servitude; and we hear in this great protest of American freedom the tardy echo of those humane doctrines to which England has so long become a convert.

From the Globe.

We ought not to misapprehend the real nature of the strife which has been waging in the United States. The quarrel is not so much one between Slavery and Anti-Slavery *as it is one between the possessors of power and those who have been excluded from it.* The Northern States have long felt that they did not enjoy a fair share of power. They saw that no amount of concession sufficed to make the South reasonable in its demands. Not only did the Southern men get place and profit, they used the power obtained by their union with the Northern Democrats to disturb the basis of party contracts. They broke into the Missouri Compromise; they passed the Fugitive Slave law; they invaded Kansas. Determined to maintain their ground in the Senate, they endeavored to create new Slave States in practicable and impracticable directions, and they carried to extravagant lengths the wholesome doctrine of State rights, with the avowed object of diminishing the power of the Central Government over the Territories. The present insurrection of the North is a natural reaction against Southern ascendancy. The North is resolved to have a share of power proportionate to its wealth, intelligence and population. Above all, it is determined to heal the wounds inflicted on its pride by the insolent assumption of superiority on the part of the black States. In this contest the Slavery question has played a great part. It was the readiest and most natural weapon of offence. *But the Republicans are not Abolitionists.* They contend for the non-extension of Slavery, and will use their power to prevent the making of more Slave States in lands where free labor is possible. They have a double motive for this. One is, that they see the immense evils involved in the further spread of the black cancer. Another is, that they desire to obtain a majority in the Senate by calling Free States into life.

From the Star.

The election of an Anti-Slavery President in the United States—this manifestation, three thousand miles away, of that same great power, the will of the people, which has been signally exerted in Europe—may seem of very inferior importance. It will change the *personnel* of the American Government, will affect its policy, but does not touch its laws. It will replace President BUCHANAN by President LINCOLN, Secretary CASS by Secretary SEWARD. It will prevent the further outgrowth of a domestic institution obnoxious to the moral sense and inimical to the true interests of the Republic. *But it will enfranchise a single human chattel—will not diminish by one hair's breadth the broad black stain that darkens the American banner.* Yet it must be ranked with the happiest events this generation has witnessed. For it proclaims the successful revolt of the American people against a political system that, by virtue of party names and false issues, has made thirteen millions of free people—citizens of seventeen Free States—accomplices in the crime, and subject to the shame, of the seven millions who hold more than half their own number of men and women in bondage the most absolute, abject and debasing. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the arrest of the spreading plague-spot of Slavery—the staying of the tide that arrogantly threatened to avenge the unutterable wrongs of the negro in a general deluge of licentious tyranny.

From the News.

A calm review of the position leaves the result, in the shape of good and evil, something like this. To take the evil first: The existing panic, during which the citizens are hanging their neighbors, and any stranger who may cross their sight, and suspecting and punishing their slaves, and hoarding their gold, and arming their families, and selling off their property, is an evil; but it is a less evil than the reality, in the place of the panic, would be. The universal expectation of a rising of the slaves, in case of Mr. LINCOLN'S failure, should almost reconcile the citizens, and their commercial correspondents, to the mischievous agitation they have created, even if it should end in a considerable crash. *The negroes are less likely to rise now than at any time these thirty years past; and if there is more or less rebellion, it will be owing to the cruelties which the fears of their owners are now impelling them to inflict.* There will be a period of obstructed legislation at Washington, and of virulent party strife, till the hitherto dominant party has learned to show due respect to the national will. There will be disorder and much complaint from the change of officials throughout the whole hierarchy of Government, a change indispensable in this case, on account of the reform in the principle of the government, and also of the prevalent official corruption which has been so lately exposed. Finally, it is probable that all parties will complain of Mr. LINCOLN. We know no more of Mr. LINCOLN than all the rest of the world; but if he were to turn out a second WASHINGTON, he would have no chance of satisfying a community like that of the United States, at the moment of going over from a corrupt to a regenerated Republican system. If it is a mystery how any man can govern, at such a moment, a nation which is living in different stages of civilization, it is no mystery that he must fail in doing at once what the people expect, and what the nation requires. One more evil may be impending—the failure of the cotton supply. It need not be so if the planters were wise; but they are, in this matter, not wise. We can only bear in mind that a servile war would have been worse for the cotton crop than a fanciful political agitation, and meantime, for our own part, make haste to create other sources of supply.

As for the good results:—the great Republic will, as soon as an improved Congress permits, transfer her testimony from the side of Slavery to that of Free labor and Free existence. When Slavery is abolished within the Congressional District of Columbia, (which the inhabitants of the district are now demanding,) negro Slavery will cease to be an American institution. Any of the States in which it exists may keep it up if they like, and if they can; but it will have ceased to be a national interest. We shall have the nation on our side in opposition to the Slave-trade, and in our endeavors to make industrial allies of the inhabitants of Africa. Spain must then give way about her Cuban Slave trade. In America, Free labor will presently supersede the more extravagant method of production, the antagonism of race will be much softened.

The liberties of the citizens will be recovered from this day onward, after having been more and more encroached upon for a quarter of a century. The Americans will be again the free people their fathers made them. Best of all, the national character and reputation will improve and rise, as character and reputation do rise after the casting off of a great sin and sore disgrace. Both have suffered grievously; but we may hope now that they have touched their lowest point, and that their present noble awakening to duty, and rejection of the compromises of self-interest, may be in time to secure political regeneration and social peace at home, and the respect of the civilized world to institutions which make the people who live under them really free.

The Monetary Disturbance in Europe.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE BANKS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the London Times' City Article.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

An arrangement has been announced to-day to have been made between the Bank of France and the Bank of England, which, it is hoped, will terminate the uncertainties that have recently disturbed the money markets of Paris and London.

The Bank of France are to have a loan of £2,000,000 of gold from the Bank of England on the security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. The first remark on this will be, "How can such an arrangement strengthen the position of the Bank of France? It is the drain of specie that has been the serious feature, and no change in the relative proportion of the metals in which their remaining stock of specie exists can operate to mitigate the evil." The matter, however, admits of explanation. The stock of specie shown in the last monthly return of the Bank of France was £17,400,000, against a note issue of £30,300,000, and these figures in themselves present nothing to excite panic. The fact that the proportion of gold to notes had been rapidly becoming less favorable, demanded prompt attention, but the advance of 1 per cent. adopted in the rate of discount might have been expected, if gradually followed up by further measures of the same kind, to prove a sufficient corrective. To the surprise of every one, the Bank of France commenced offering a premium for gold, and at the same time entered into onerous terms for obtaining large amounts from this side. A run was stimulated, and all persons were led to infer that the directors saw some imminent peril in the position of the Bank. It then transpired that the eagerness on their part to get gold was not from apprehension that their entire stock of specie might be drawn to a fatally low point, but from the fact that this stock consists mainly of silver, and that hence they were rapidly approaching a condition which would compel them to meet all demands in that metal. This announcement, however, seemed in no way to solve the prevailing perplexities. According to the law of France, where a double standard prevails, they are at liberty to discharge their obligations either in gold or silver, as they may deem expedient, and it was hard to see why they should object to pay in silver upon the exhaustion of their gold, or why, supposing the silver to be of a value beyond its denomination in coin, they should not sell it for gold in the open market and realize the profit of this difference. The answers are rational. In the first place, if the Bank had commenced paying away silver, the common knowledge that this metal has for several years past borne a high premium and been difficult to obtain would have led to a general rush for it; in the next place, if they had suddenly thrown upon the market a quantity sufficient to provide for their gold requirements, the operation would have been attended with difficulty, and must have been effected at a proportionate sacrifice. Out of these considerations has arisen the resolution to make the application to the Bank of England for a loan of gold against silver which has just been acceded to. The Bank of England, under their charter, are empowered to hold one-fifth of their specie reserve in that metal, and could now legally take nearly £3,000,000. The arrangement for £2,000,000 is therefore amply within the limit. For several years—indeed, since the last importation of rupees from India—they have not held an ounce of silver in their issue department, the depreciation in the relative value of gold consequent upon the California and Australian influx having effectually precluded any such circumstance. It merely remains to remark that a principal reason for believing that the arrangement now concluded will terminate the disturbance in the markets both of Paris and London consists in the fact that as there will be no further withdrawals of our bullion on account of the Bank of France (beyond the simple exchange of one description for another,) the Bank of England will not be under the necessity of advancing its rate of discount, or maintaining it at a point above that of the Bank of France, such as to interfere with the efforts of that establishment to bring about a wholesome contraction. It is not improbable, therefore, that an early lowering of our rate may be witnessed; and this event would tend materially to allay the vague uneasiness in Paris, while the maintenance by the Bank of France of their rate of 4½ per cent., and its advance if necessary to 5 per cent., will probably be effectual to prevent any further very important efflux from that country. Of course, the moral still remains, that much of the drain which has now continued with few intermissions for sixteen months is to be regarded as the inevitable result of the scale of national expenditure, but, as has already been observed, that result has not yet assumed proportions beyond remedy. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to see that the present crisis seems likely to be adjusted by a very simple act of common courtesy on the part of the Bank of England, such as the Bank of France would, as experience has shown, have been prompt on their part to accord to us.

The arrangement above described is to be for any period that may suit the Bank of France.

Mr. Dallas at Windsor Castle.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Among the invitations to Windsor Castle we find the name of Mr. DALLAS, the United States Minister. This mark of attention on the part of Her Majesty, following so closely upon the return of the Prince of Wales from North America, is regarded as a graceful acknowledgement, on the part of our Sovereign, of the cordial reception given to the Heir Apparent by all classes in the United States, from President BUCHANAN down to the mobs of the large towns, the capital of Virginia alone excepted.

The American Minister and Mrs. DALLAS left the Castle on the 10th.

Mr. Bright on the Working Classes of America.

In a recent speech delivered by Mr. BRIGHT at Wakefield, England, he referred to a letter he had received about two years ago from Mr. COBDEN, who was at that time in the United States of America, and in which the writer said that, notwithstanding the artisan and laboring class in England had made greater progress during the last twenty-five years than they had during any former similar period of time, those classes in the United States were much further in advance than they were in England. This was a remarkable fact, and Mr. BRIGHT had never heard any man who disputed it. He met not long ago a gentleman connected with what was generally reported the most reputable of the Press in England, who had been spending some days in the United States, and he gave the same accounts. He wanted to know what made the difference. It was not necessarily the form of Government. It was not a question of latitude or longitude; and people had to work in the United States; the machinery there did more labor, and the land was not even as fertile. How came it then, he asked their public writers, he asked their statesmen, he asked ministers of religion—how came it, then,—this fact was notorious and indisputable—that in the United States the great body of the artisans and laboring classes were so much better off than they were in England? He knew of three causes that would account for it. In the United States the land was wholly free from all feudal law and tenures; the people were instructed by an extensive and thoroughly working common school, useful to a degree infinitely beyond what the people of this country ever dreamt of; and, further, that, from some cause or other that he could not then inquire into, the Government of the United States, although the population of each country was about 20,000,000, spent nearly £60,000,000 sterling less than the Government of this country. He only stated facts, and he said they were not in the least questions of party, not questions of forms of government, but questions of principles with regard to our legislation.

The Empress of the French in Edinburgh.

From the Times.

The visit of the Empress EUGENIE to the Scotch metropolis has been received by its inhabitants with much gratification and pride. Coming as she does ostensibly in *incognito*, she has, nevertheless, wherever recognized, obtained a welcome of the most genuine description. Old countries have long memories, and Scotland does not forget that before the union with England, to which she owes so much, her great ally and friend was France; and to the illustrious lady herself a still closer tie is owned, for she is of the family of the Kirkpatricks, whose history may be traced from the time of ROBERT BRUCE. Scotland has before now been the place of exile of French monarchs, for CHARLES X. resided long in Holyrood; but hitherto it has not been honored with a visit from any of the reigning houses of France.

From the Scotsman.

The precise hour of Her Imperial Majesty's arrival in Edinburgh being quite unknown beforehand, even to the railway officials or the most prescient of the public, several trains from the south were awaited during the afternoon by a number of ladies and gentlemen who had obtained access to the platform, and who, notwithstanding more than one disappointment, were sure to return in time for the next train. Accordingly, when the 8 o'clock express came in with the Imperial party, about a couple of hundred well-dressed people had taken up their places on the platform and outside the station. The Empress was attired in deep mourning, (for the recent death of Her Majesty's only sister, the Duchesse D'ALBA,) and on stepping from the train she was received with enthusiastic acclamations by the assemblage. In accordance with previous instructions, the proprietor of Douglas's Hotel had a number of private carriages in readiness, to which the Empress and her attendants immediately made their way, though not without some little difficulty, from the eager though almost involuntary pressure of the rapidly-increasing crowd. The carriages drove off to Douglas's Hotel, followed by another hearty cheer. A considerable crowd had also assembled in front of the hotel, and there the Empress was again greeted with a hearty Scottish welcome. These demonstrations, however, were necessarily confined to a few hundreds of the inhabitants, for on Saturday evening, and even yesterday, her Majesty's presence was not known generally in the city.

Yesterday morning the Empress with her suite attended St. Mary's Church, Broughton-street, where high mass was celebrated, and, after an address by Bishop GILLIS, a *Te Deum* for the safe return of the Prince of Wales was performed. A considerable number of people had collected in front of the church when the Imperial party came up, and inside the building was densely crowded; but the assemblage conducted themselves with the utmost decorum; and we understand that the Empress, on this as on several other occasions during her journey, and since her arrival in Edinburgh, expressed to her attendants her warm appreciation of the cordial and respectful welcome which she had everywhere met with. The Imperial party walked to and from the Chapel, and the Empress, (whose health, by-the-by, would scarcely seem to warrant the application of the term delicate,) did not seem in the least put about by the journey to the hotel having to be taken through a smart snow-shower.

From the Times.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Yesterday morning the Empress EUGENIE and suite paid a visit to the Abbey of Melrose, and the house and grounds of Abbotsford. Like all the previous movements of Her Imperial Majesty, her journey to Melrose was kept strictly secret, so much so that when she was seen to drive to the station, a large number of persons ran to the Glasgow side of the general terminus, in the expectation that Her Majesty was about to take her departure for Hamilton Palace. The Imperial party traveled in a first-class carriage by the ordinary passenger train, leaving Edinburgh at 11:25 A. M., and returning in the same private manner about 6 o'clock. At all the stations on the homeward journey, however, large numbers had collected to see Her Majesty, who was everywhere greeted with loud cheers. Having paid a visit to the far-famed and interesting ruin, Melrose Abbey, round which the Empress was conducted by the usual garrulous guide, the party drove to Abbotsford. In the grounds of the house, rendered classic by the residence of Sir WALTER SCOTT, Her Majesty lingered a considerable time, and was then taken through the house of the great novelist, the library, the armor, the personal relics of SCOTT, and the many curiosities of the place being pointed out by the persons in charge. After a drive along a portion of the banks of the Tweed, the Imperial party returned to Edinburgh, where Her Majesty was eagerly greeted, and perhaps somewhat rudely surrounded, by a large concourse, which the railway officials had in vain tried to prevent from crowding the station platform. The time of Her Majesty's departure from Edinburgh is not yet made known, but it is expected she will to-day visit the Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, and to-morrow (Thursday) leave Douglas Hotel for Hamilton Palace.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Garibaldi's Venetian Campaign.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 19.

Explanations, it is said, have been asked of the Piedmontese Government by the French Foreign Office as to whether it is with the knowledge or sanction of the former that GARIBALDI has signified his intention of attacking Venetia in February or March next. The answer will doubtless be in the negative, and with it the Foreign Office must content itself. The plan attributed to GARIBALDI is to land on the Dalmatian coast and get into Montenegro; to raise the population of the Black Mountain, in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia. The Garibaldians and the Montenegrins might keep the country for a much longer time than would be necessary for the liberation of the last Italian province, and this would be promoted by the rising in Hungary, which, to all appearance, is inevitable. Persons of very strong Austrian opinions think that there is no escape for Austria but in the surrender of Venetia on almost any terms; for that an attempt will be made on that Province, and that Hungary will profit by the occasion is certain. The Hungarians are much more active than people suppose; large dépôts of arms are at hand. The Hungarians would be much disappointed if Austria were less obstinate, for their best chance is Venetia. And yet there is at present no sign that Austria will accept the only solution likely to postpone if not prevent the breaking up of the Empire. Austria is aware of the danger that is hanging over her, and is determined for war. French emissaries are most active among the Christian population of Turkey. The non-Catholics are urged to join the Latin Church, in order to claim the protection of France; and, as this is not confined to Turkey in Europe, the Porte will have enough on his hands. This I think you may rely upon. The fact of agencies being also employed in Germany is one which has been more than once stated, and which there is now good reason to believe.

Prospects of Another War.

From the London Times.

The internal state of Austria becomes every day more precarious. The Hungarians are the most determined, though the most moderate, of rebels. They do not, like the French in their various revolutions, seek to overthrow a dynasty, or, like the Italians in their late struggle, to drive out the foreigner. They are so far acquiescent in the present dynasty that they do not wish for any other, and, though the Germans are to the Magyars as foreigners, yet so many of the former race are settled in the country that no thought of a general expulsion can be entertained. But the determination to insist on all the old historical rights of the country is as firm as ever, and, in case of their being refused, the people are quite ready to assert them by force of arms. The estimate of the insurrectionary impulse of a country must vary according to the temperament of the observer. It may be said, however, that, according to the most trustworthy authority, there is less discord between the races, and less difference of views between the aristocracy and peasantry, than was the case in 1849. Then, there were two widely-sundered parties in Hungary—the party which made the constitutional movement, and the party which under KOSSUTH converted it into a Democratic experiment. The decay of these rivalries makes Hungary more powerful than ever, and a more dangerous enemy to the Austrian system of Government. Unless sternly opposed, Hungary will be certain to give its assistance to Italy by a timely diversion. We can, indeed, only imagine one cure for the evils of Austria, one escape from the many dangers which threaten her. It is to abandon the province which is her vulnerable point. Should she give up Venetia as soon as her dignity will allow, and on terms consistent with her interest, both England and France would be glad to see her constitute herself a really strong power in Central Europe. This sacrifice would allow the Emperor to make the concessions to Hungary which alone can insure the allegiance of that kingdom. On the other hand, if Austria persist in her present course, she must sink into bankruptcy under the burden of war expenses. With an impossible position to maintain in Venetia, and an impending insurrection at her back, her ruin is a mere question of time, and is as certain as that of the vassal sovereignty at Naples.

The Siege of Gaeta.

A communication from Gaeta, dated the 12th ult., and published in a French paper, furnishes some details of interest:

"The Neapolitan troops still possessed out of the town the different positions of the Monte Secco. As to Gaeta itself, it was described as stronger than ever. The front of the attack on the land side does not exceed 700 metres in extent. It is defended by works cut in the rock, and armed with three rows of faced batteries, one of which has rifled cannon. These batteries together mount about 300 guns, and their line of fire converges on the points from which the attack must necessarily be made. The ditch at the foot of the escarpment is cut in the rock, and the bottom of the escarpment itself is completely covered. The other fortified points are protected by masses of rock, which render them unapproachable. The ground in front of the place of attack is so rocky, that any approach must be most difficult, and occupy a considerable time. Independently of those defences, Gaeta possesses a certain number of works established on the heights, among which may be mentioned the Castle, the Tower of Saint Francis, and the Monte Orlando, a strong fort which commands both the land side and the sea. As to the port, it is defended by considerable works, which would cause great damage to vessels of war built of wood. In the situation in which Gaeta now is, and with the sea-side remaining free in consequence of the non-recognition of the blockade by the European powers, it may, the letter states, with a garrison of from 6,000 to 7,000 men, with supplies of all kinds, defend itself for an almost indefinite period. The struggle will be confined on both sides to a combat of artillery. The besiegers may establish mortar batteries and bombard the place; but that means will only occasion the destruction of the churches, public buildings and private houses, but will not make the defenders of it surrender, for the batteries and forts are all bomb-proof. The King had got one wing of his palace put into strong defence, and to it retired with his family."

The Pope and Victor Emanuel.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"In the absence of positive news from Italy, we have letters, one of which, dated from Turin, alludes to an exchange of letters between the King of Italy and the Holy Father, having for its object 'an amicable arrangement' of their little differences. Among the conditions proposed is one that the Pope should abandon the temporal sovereignty in favor of the King, receiving a civil list of 5,000,000 livres, and 100,000 livres for each cardinal, with a place in the Senate of the Kingdom of Italy. Both Pope and King would reside in the Eternal City,—one at the Capitol the other at the Vatican. This is probably a mere fancy sketch, of which we may expect to have many brought before the public eye pending the fluctuations of this most difficult Roman question."

Garibaldi at Home.

The *Gazetta di Torino* gives us some particulars of GARIBALDI'S landing in his little island home:

"GARIBALDI," it says, "has arrived at Caprera. He appears extremely happy: in the first place, because he has resigned the management of affairs at Naples into the hands of the King *galantuomo*; secondly, because he is finally free from the numberless petitions with which he was pestered. He speaks with enthusiasm of his regained freedom, and he has been anxious to extend it even to his three war-horses, which he with his own hands unsaddled and unbridled and allowed freely to run about the country the moment he set foot on his own isle. So eager was the Dictator to be free from the cares of State that he with his own hands loosened the mooring cable of the vessel which was to waft him away from Naples to Caprera. He expresses, however, the greatest faith in the future of Italy, and in the character of King VICTOR EMANUEL."

The *Movimento* of Genoa relates the following curious anecdote:

"When GARIBALDI arrived at Caprera, he was astonished to find the appearance of the island quite changed. Instead of the stony desert he had left, he saw before him well-cultivated fields and beautiful plantations, with shady groves and spacious avenues. It looked as if a magician had been there, and struck the island with his wand, bidding nature forthwith to lavish her treasures on this chosen spot. But the General was still further surprised when, instead of his humble cottage, an elegant villa stood before him, on entering which the mystery was soon explained—for lo! on the walls of a fine large hall there hung the portrait of his friend VICTOR EMANUEL, who had turned his absence to account in order to prepare this surprise for him."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Shell Explosion on Board the Spanish Frigate.

Last evening, at about 6½ o'clock, an explosion of two medium-sized shells took place on board the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which resulted in fatal injuries to two men, and in serious ones to four others. The charges of two guns had been temporarily removed and placed in a corner of the ship. Some sparks of fire, emitted from a cigar, having been communicated to them, they burst with terrific force, causing two sailors to jump off the dock into the dry dock, where they probably received fatal injuries. The ship was immediately discovered to be on fire, which was speedily extinguished by the firemen of the yard. The *Berenguela* sustained little damage. The dangerously-wounded sailors were conveyed to the Naval Hospital. Two 80-pound shells were lying near those that exploded, but providentially did not ignite.

CORPORATIONS TAXED IN KINGS COUNTY.—The following is a correct list of the principal Corporations taxed in Kings County, together with the amount of tax paid by each:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Tax.
Long Island Bank	$12,000	$384,000	$396,000	$7,809 12
Brooklyn Bank	5,000	293,000	298,000	5,876 56
Atlantic Bk. of Br'klyn	22,000	462,613	484,613	9,556 57
Mech's Bk. of Br'klyn	30,000	514,000	544,000	10,308 80
Central Bk. of Br'klyn	5,000	181,650	186,650	3,613 50
City Bank	14,000	281,000	295,000	5,392 58
Nassau Bank	—	300,000	300,000	5,685 00
W'msburgh City Bank	11,000	476,324	487,324	11,028 14
F. & C. Bank of L. I.	17,000	93,883	110,883	2,509 28
Manufacturers' Bank	2,000	145,957	147,957	3,353 43
Savings Bank	45,000	—	45,000	871 20
S. B. Savings Inst.	13,000	—	13,000	237 64
W'msburgh S. Bank	17,200	—	17,200	389 24
B'klyn Fire Ins. Co.	10,300	145,450	155,750	2,937 46
Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	—	150,000	150,000	2,842 50
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	—	198,127	198,127	3,835 74
Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.	—	150,000	150,000	2,904 00
Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.	2,500	145,000	147,500	2,693 30
Montauk Fire Ins. Co.	—	150,000	150,000	2,842 50
Mechanics Fire Ins. Co.	—	150,000	150,000	2,842 50
Firemen's Trust I. Co.	—	150,000	150,000	2,842 50
Williamsb'gh C.F.I. Co	1,600	150,000	151,600	3,428 68
Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.	6,550	177,422	183,972	4,416 43
Kings County F. I. Co.	—	141,319	141,319	3,198 45
City Railroad Co.	82,200	444,928	533,128	9,681 58
Broadway Railroad Co	—	53,875	53,875	1,029 53
Central Railroad Co.	—	30,662	30,662	564 71
B. & Jamaica R. Co.	—	5,300	5,300	100 44
L. I. Railroad Co.	65,000	—	65,000	1,191 40
Union Ferry Co.	321,000	379,500	700,500	13,592 95
Brooklyn Ferry Co.	137,500	—	137,500	3,111 61
H.-av. & J.-st. F. Co.	2,000	—	2,000	38 34
South Tenth-st. F. Co.	18,900	—	18,900	427 73
Houston-st. Ferry Co.	20,500	—	20,500	492 41
B. Gas Light Co.	308,500	693,575	1,002,075	19,053 84
Citizens' Gas Light	4,000	—	4,000	73 12
W'msb'uh Gas Light	133,400	193,150	326,550	7,595 25
Greenpoint Gas Light	9,550	—	9,550	148 22
Knickerbocker Ice	20,500	—	20,500	384 41
Atlantic Dock Co.	654,500	—	654,500	10,077 21
Academy of Music	45,000	—	45,000	852 75
Greenwood Cemetery	24,350	—	24,350	395 94
Franklin Build. Asso.	29,930	—	29,930	555 75
Nassau Build. Asso.	25,280	—	25,280	505 59
Atlantic Build. Asso.	7,300	—	7,300	133 44
Mechanics' Build. Asso	2,000	—	2,000	38 34

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the ten months ending the 1st of November, 4,800 patients received medical and surgical treatment in the Brooklyn Dispensary, as follows: Diseases of the eye and ear, 503; surgical, 805; females, 213; children and skin, 924; heart, lungs and throat, 633; digestive and nervous system, 1,058; dental surgery, 559; vaccinated, 105. Males, 1,777; females, 3,029; 10,303 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH LAMBERT.—JOSEPH LAMBERT, who was held by the Coroner of Queens County, for the murder of J. D. COLYER, on the 13th of November last, was yesterday committed in full, his counsel having waived their right to an examination before a magistrate.

INFANTICIDE—A woman named BROWN, residing at the corner of Mercer and Main streets, was arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of destroying her own child. CATHARINE DOOLY was also arrested on the same charge. The body of the child was found in a privy vault.

UNION FERRY COMPANY.—This Company has obtained possession of several additional lots at the foot of Hamilton-avenue, and will forthwith proceed to extend their ferry accommodations at this point.

POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of November 513 cases were disposed of by Justice CORNWELL. There were 311 cases of intoxication.

New-Jersey.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Foreman, Noah D. Taylor; Assistant Foreman, Samuel C. McLoughlin; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Beach; Recording Secretary, John H. McCutcheon; Treasurer, Charles S. Fox; Representatives to Fire Department Fund, Henry C. Hutton and Cornelius Bush; Steward, Geo. McLoughlin.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.—During the present week thirty-five persons have been arrested in Jersey City for selling liquor without a licence. Of these fourteen have been tried before Recorder TILDEN and fined $10 each.

ROBBERY.—The house of DENNIS MCCARTHY, No. 209 Greene-street, Jersey City, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night and a small writing-desk, containing $80, was stolen.

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.—The monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for November last shows that during the time named, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 9,023 persons. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism and small-pox. The principal causes of death were consumption, marasmus and scarlet fever.

[Advertisement.]

TRADE AT KNOX'S.—Ladies, this advice is for your especial benefit. You want Furs, and he has them. You would like to obtain them rich in appearance and excellent in quality. He can accommodate you. You desire to buy them cheap. KNOX is liberal, and will gratify your wish. Therefore we say, when in search of a handsome set of furs, at a moderate price, trade at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION!—Persons suffering with this fatal disease, will find great relief by using HOLLOWAY'S celebrated vegetable Pills. For the incipient stages of consumption they are guaranteed to be a positive cure. 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

The weather is growing colder, and threatening with snow.

FLOUR in good demand for the East; prices steady. WHEAT—Sales 300 bushels White Michigan, at $1 31. CORN salable in lots, at 64c., in East Albany; sales 3,000 bushels, in store, on private terms. OATS at 36½c., at the Central Dépôt. BARLEY—Sales 10,000 bushels State four-rowed, in store, at 70c. The sale of 12,000 bushels Canada West, reported at noon, was not consummated. WHISKY—Sales 304 bbls., at 18c. HOGS are arriving more freely, and sell at $6 50 for Hogs under 200 lbs., and at $6 75 for heavy, averaging 240 to 270 lbs.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio held at $5. WHEAT dull. CORN dull and heavy; new white and yellow, 48c.@56c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. COFFEE declined ¼c.@¾c; Rio at 13c.@14c. WHISKY dull at 18c.@18½c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet at $5 for Extra State. GRAIN quiet. There are some orders from abroad for Upper Lake WHEAT, but at prices considerably under the views of holders. *Lake Imports*—33,000 bush. Wheat. No shipments by Canal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 6.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 7,500 bales at 9½c.@9¾c. for middling. SUGAR steady at 4¼c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES at 20¼c.@21c. CORN, 55c.@60c. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unaltered.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,400 bales; prices advancing; sales of the week 8,000 bales. Receipts the same time 4,800 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR firmer; Western, $5 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 28@$1 37. CORN, steady. WHISKY, 19c.@19½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,800 bales; market dull; at 9¼c.@9½c. for Middling.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 16; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾. Sight Exchange on New-York advanced to 1¼@2 ℘ cent. premium.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail............5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad.5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat............3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland, *via* St Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Arago	New-York	Havre	Dec. 8
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 15
C. of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Dec. 22
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
United King'm	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Atlantic	New-York	Havre	Dec. 29
FROM EUROPE.			
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 24
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 28
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 29
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Atlantic	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 5
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 5
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 9
FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.			
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Dec. 11

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 6—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mr. Adolph Spero, Rev. Mr. Vanpacurel, Mrs. Cruikshank, C. Gilbert, D. H. Macready, Mrs. Vonderton and 2 children, Mrs. Morton, Miss Carr, R. J. Curtis, G. F. Adams, H. L. Wilson, Mr. Broomgrove, Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. and Miss Purvis, G. S. Stooke, Miss J. Lathrop, J. Dowling, Mas. Bowen and servant, Miss Delang, R. D. Bailliieff, W. Ferguson, Mrs. A. Richmond, Miss Phelps, Mr. Haimshaw and lady, Joshua Rice, T. Butt, J. Jefferson, Mr. Locke, Mr. Hashaw, Mr. Patton, Mrs. Haunagua, Mrs. Tough and infant, Mrs. Grigston, infant and nurse, John S. Rowan, F. Rose, Mr. G. Midgle, Mr. Boogs and lady, Mr. Connolly, Dr. Burke, and 129 steerage.

DEC. 6—*In steamship Saxonia from Hamburgh, &c.*—E. Gehrkeus, Mr. F. Jaan, Simon Gukenheimer and lady, A. Rosenblatt and lady, S. Meyer; Simon Caro, Geo. Guntrum, J. Auerbach, A. Thiery and lady, of New-York; E. D. Guffer, Robert Donaldson, Joseph Sloman, Henry Buehl, London; B. Bupeine and lady, Elmira Granger, 4 children and servant, S. Marinile, of Paris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises.. 1 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 46 | Gov. Island. 3 35 | Hell Gate.. 4 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Fire Dart, Johnson, Hong Kong, Everett & Co.

Ships H. B. Wright, Park, London, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hortense, Barnes, London, C. B. Fessenden.

Barks Juniata, Dean, Bremen, Funch & Meincke; Louisa, Benten, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Brigs J. W. Lovett, Cain, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken; Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; S. C. Watts, Davis, New-Bedford, J. R. Dow; W. B. Nash, Small, Lisbon, Moore & Henry; Emma, Hanfield, Para, E. L. Corning; W. S. Groton, Tibbetts, Jacksonville, C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schooners Sarah, Upton, Boston, H. S. Vining; H. Brewster, Hawkins, Charleston, D. C. Murray; Ocean Wave, Flewelling, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Tabitha Hannah, Huff, New-Haven, master; Col. Satterly, Kempton, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Ham. screw,) Ehlers, Hamburg Nov. 16, and Southampton 22d, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has 499 passengers. Was prevented from leaving Southampton on the 21st by a severe gale. Experienced rough weather on the passage, and strong westerly gales. Nov. 22, at 3 P. M., 60 miles W. of Isle of Wight, passed steamship Fulton; same time passed ship Sir Robert Peel, bound E. Nov. 26, lat. 50 52, lon 24 10, passed ship Northumberland, bound E. Dec. 6, off Fire Island, passed ship Kitty Simpson, Hepburn, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Nov. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 22, in the Channel, passed ships New World and John Bright, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Sophia, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship Star of the Union, Gorbam, Sinon, Coast of Africa, Sept. 21, and Turks Island Nov. 21, with salt to Samuel G. Reed & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Dec. 3, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., during which shipped a sea that filled the cabin. July 5, "on outward passage," lat. 26 N., Peter J. Smith, seaman, fell from the mizzentopsail yard, and was killed. Oct. 15, Chas. Armstrong died of dysentery. Capt. Gorbam came to this City for men and provisions, and after having procured them, he will proceed with his vessel to Boston. He brought with him two invalid seamen, who were sent to the Seamen's Retreat, on Staten Island.

Bark Anagance, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Heuey, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had heavy weather. Sld. in co. with bark Lanark, for Boston, and schr. ——, Capt. Smith, of and for Sag Harbor. Br. schr. Victor, for New-York, sld. the day previously.

Bark John Benson, Gardner, Grand Cay, T. I., Nov. 29, with salt to Sturges & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Beaver, for New-York, and Iona, for Philadelphia. Dec. 2 and 3, lat. 36, experienced a violent gale from N. W. to N. E., and was driven back to lat. 36.

Brig Rebecca and Frances, Munroe, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig Lucy Darling, Lee, Nassau, N. P., Nov. 27, with mdse. to J. Eneas.

Schr. Alfred, (Br., of Guernsey, 3-masted,) Yabsley, Malaga Oct. 17, passed Gibraltar 23d, with fruit to G. F. Bulley. Nov. 28, lat. 35 20, lon. 63 30, passed a number of cotton bales and staves, apparently a vessel's deck-load.

Schr. Edward Vittery, (Br., of Brixham,) Hall, Denia Oct. 11, passed Gibraltar 14th, with fruit to G. F. Bulley. Has experienced strong westerly gales on the passage.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Dayton, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal. Dec. 5, 10 P. M., Barnegat bearing S. 10 miles, ran into a sunken vessel, (probably the ship Carpenter,) which stove starboard bow.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Lynes, Fernandina, Fla., 10 ds., with naval stores to master. Has experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire passage, lost fore gaff, foresail, and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Senator, Patten, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Had heavy weather.

Schr. B. Burgan, Tilton, Barnegat Bay, with water-pipes to Brooklyn Water Works.

Schr. Francis Barrett, Lalor, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. Norma, (wrecker,) Wicks, from wreck of brig Julia, ashore on Amagansett, L. I.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 2 ds., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. New-Zealand, Fitch, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Lebanah, Teal, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston, to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal for Wareham.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sarah Fisher, Edwards, Trenton, for New-Haven.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Endicutt, Lee, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Sarah, Upton, Port Ewen, for Boston.

SAILED—Steamships Marion, Charleston; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Below.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Hepburn, Liverpool Nov. 3, with mdse. to L. H. Simpson.

Also, 1 brig.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Arr. ships Harriet, New-Orleans; Bertha Thayer, Liverpool; barks Elizabeth Oana, Ardrossan; Mary Hyler, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Arr. ship Genesee, from Bristol.

Miscellaneous.

The wrecking schooner Norma, Capt. Wicks, arrived last evening, and reported that the brig Julia, (previously reported ashore on Amagansett, L. I.,) lies high and dry on the beach, and that 500 bales of cotton have been landed (dry) on the beach. The balance of cargo, consisting of turpentine, still remains in the vessel, and will be lightered to Sag Harbor and from thence shipped to Boston. The Julia will be sold on the 7th, at auction, as she lies on the beach. The J. was built at Wiscasset in 1854, is 290 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by J. Sleeper and others, of Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, N. P., Nov. 27, bark Savannah, Pollys, from Richmond, Me., for Mobile; schr. S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Philadelphia, for Texas, about Dec. 1.

At Turks Island Nov. 21, brig Golden Lead, just arr.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the one nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and human society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD FLUTED JOINTED BRACELET, in 5th-av., between 20th and 42d sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 147 West 14th-st., or at No. 10 Maiden-lane, care SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

LOST—TEN COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1860, Nos. 919, 920, 921, 922, 921, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 203, 2,104, for $35 each. H. WHITTELL, care of Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber being about to change his business, offers the above for sale, with the Mills and Machinery for carrying it on. The business being well established and profitable, offers a rare chance to any one who may wish to purchase. For particulars, inquire of GEO. E. DASCOMB, Corner Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.

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